

Six killed in Karachi violence

KARACHI (AP) — Riot police used tear gas and baton charges to disperse angry crowds Friday after at least six people were killed and dozens injured in gun battles between rival ethnic groups. Hundreds of heavily-armed riot police poured into central Karachi after rioters set fire to buses and other vehicles, stoned passing traffic and attacked shops and homes. Senior police officials said the situation was under control after riot police closed off the parts of the city hit by violence and dispersed the protesters. But new clashes and protests were reported Friday night in Lyari and other slum districts of the city. The trouble began earlier Friday when Pathans and Mohajirs in the Sorab Goth area in northern Karachi opened fire on each other, witnesses said. The rival ethnic groups used rifles and pistols in the fighting, they said.

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Security Council renews call on Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council, in a further bid to get Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon, called on Friday for an end to any military presence in the country that is unacceptable to the Lebanese government. The council made its move known in a statement issued by the president, Mohammad Al Shauli of the United Arab Emirates, after members considered in private a report on difficulties that U.N. troops have experienced in recent months. "Once again," the statement said, "the members of the Security Council urge all the parties concerned to give full support to the (U.N. peace) force in the fulfilment of its mandate and also call for an end to any military presence in southern Lebanon which is not accepted by the Lebanese authorities."

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King sends good wishes to Algeria

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable of good wishes to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid congratulating him on the occasion of his country's National Day which was marked on Thursday. In his cable the King wished the Algerian leader continuing good health and happiness and the Algerian people further progress and prosperity.

Islamic Academy thanks King and Crown Prince

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Islamic Academy of Science Muntaz Ali Qadi has sent two cables of thanks to His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Mr. Qadi paid tribute to the King's efforts for encouraging science and scientists and thanked him for the hospitality accorded to the academy members during their recent meeting in Jordan. Mr. Qadi also thanked Prince Hassan for his active participation in the meetings. Participants also sent a cable of thanks to King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz for his cable of support to the meeting.

Sharif Zaid returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker returned home Friday night from an official visit to the United Kingdom that lasted six days during which he held talks with the British defence minister and other prominent military personnel. Talks centred on bilateral military cooperation between the two countries.

Minister returns after UNESCO talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Mr. Thouqan Al Hindawi, minister of education, returned home from Rabat Friday night after attending the extraordinary meeting of UNESCO. The meeting has elected Jordan, for the first time, as a member of the UNESCO Executive Council.

Greece jails Arab on arms charges

ATHENS (AP) — A 27-year-old Arab arrested outside the Jordanian embassy here last year carrying a bag of weapons was sentenced Friday to a 2½ years in jail, a court spokesman said. A five-member Athens criminal court convicted Samir Hatan Salameh on charges of illegal firearms possession, said the spokesman. The court also ordered Salameh's expulsion from Greece after he serves his jail term, the spokesman said. Salameh was arrested in August 1985 outside the Jordanian embassy in suburban Athens carrying a bag containing a Sten submachine gun, a stiletto and three cartridges.

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Parliament reconvenes today with King's speech from the throne

By Rama Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Parliament reconvenes today, Saturday, after a two-month summer recess with a speech from the throne by His Majesty King Hussein outlining the country's domestic, pan-Arab and international policies and stand vis-a-vis the latest developments in the Middle East. Officials believe that the King's speech will focus on the government's socio-economic and political achievements and its future plans as well as the Kingdom's 1986-1990 development plan for the East and West Banks.

The speech is also expected to

cover the recent developments in the Iran-Iraq war, efforts to reconcile Syria and Iraq as well as the country's bid to find a just and durable solution to the Palestine problem. Radio Jordan will air the King's speech directly on its Arabic news programme. The opening session at the copper-domed Parliament building will be attended by members of the Upper and Lower Houses, Cabinet members, senior civil and military officials, leading Jordanian personalities and members of the local and foreign press.

The Upper and Lower Houses, which will meet in separate regular sessions after the formal opening by the King, have to deal with

more than 280 laws during a four-month period. Some of the laws are new ones while others are amendments to existing ones. Among the most important legislation to be handled by the two houses are amendments to laws governing the banking system, the Amman Financial Market, industrial investments and control of locally manufactured jewellery. The proposed amendment to the law on banking gives additional powers to the Central Bank of Jordan to tighten its control over deposits. The amendment was proposed after the collapse of at least three leading money-changing firms which used to accept cash deposits from citizens in violation



of earlier regulations. Other laws included for debate

and final decision by the two houses include legislation covering customs, water and sewerage and press and publications. The Lower House also has to elect a new speaker. However, parliamentary observers expect the process to be smooth since only one candidate, Alkal Al Fayez, has announced his candidacy. Mr. Fayez, who has served three terms as House speaker since the reconvening of Parliament in 1984 after a 10-year suspension, came under severe criticism from several deputies in the previous election processes and 13 deputies abstained during his last reelection in January this year. It appeared on Friday evening that no-one other than Mr. Fayez

was contesting Saturday's election for speaker of the House. However, nominations are open until the opening session of the House Saturday. Abdullah Al Kleib Al Shraideh, the oldest deputy, will preside over Saturday's meeting, in line with the House's tradition, until the speaker is elected. The speaker takes over the remaining session, which usually ends with naming the House's permanent council members. During Saturday's Lower House session, a committee will be formed to forge the House's reply to the King's inaugural speech. The House's four committees — financial, legal, administrative and foreign affairs — will also be

elected Saturday. The Upper House's (Senate) agenda during its meeting on Saturday includes the swearing in of newly-appointed member Mohammad Ali Bdeir to replace Mr. Ahmad Obekdat, who resigned from the House last month. Following the resignation of Mr. Obekdat, a former prime minister, two royal decrees were issued, one accepting his resignation and the other naming Mr. Bdeir as his successor. Saturday's Senate session, which will be presided over by Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, will also form a committee to draw up the Senate's reply to the King's inaugural speech.

Rifai: 5-year plan is not politically motivated

- No total rupture in Jordan-PLO relations
- Jordan seeks balanced ties with all Arabs
- Internal economy is good and dynamic

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has reaffirmed that Jordan's five-year development plan for the West Bank is not politically motivated and that it is not aimed at diluting the Palestinian role in efforts for peace in the Middle East.

In a wide-ranging interview published in Saturday's issue of the London-based Al Tadamon magazine, the prime minister said the five-year plan, was aimed at supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinians living in the occupied territories and helping them stand firm against Israel's plans to evict them from their homeland. "Support for our kinsmen in the

occupied territories is a national pan-Arab duty, particularly in the (present) no-war-no-peace situation," Al Tadamon quoted Mr. Rifai saying in the interview which was conducted by its chief editor Fouad Hattar. "We are not trying to dissolve the Palestinian role into the Jordanian role," Mr. Rifai told the magazine. "The two roles interact



Zaid Rifai with each other and the Jordanian government has always worked on coordinating (the two roles) in order to enable ourselves to carry (Continued on page 3)

Amal and PLO men locked in heavy battles at Bourj Al Barajneh

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanese militiamen and Palestinian fighters battled with artillery, rockets and tanks around Beirut's main refugee camp on Friday, closing the city's airport highway for a third day, police reported. The outbreak around the Bourj Al Barajneh camp revived the bloody Beirut "camps war" between the Shi'ite Amal militia and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) that had been largely dormant since fighting in April and June that police said killed 149 people. The thuds of bomb blasts echoed across Beirut as radio stations flashed news of the clashes and urged the population to avoid the embattled region on the city's southern edge. Residents of the densely populated slums surrounding the refugee camp spent the day in basements and all schools in the area closed for the day, police said. They said Amal gunners unleashed a sustained barrage of fire from Soviet-made T-54 tanks and Howitzers ringing the beleaguered camp to silence Palestinian fighters manning sniping nests in high-rise apartment buildings at the camp's edge. Police said five Palestinians were wounded in the shantytown, which houses 50,000 people, including 11,609 refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. The new casualties raised to eight killed and 50 wounded the overall toll from the Bourj Al Barajneh fighting that broke out Wednesday evening, according to police count. Palestinian fighters responded to the barrage by pounding key road intersections with 82-millimetre mortar rounds to prevent the Amal militia, led by Justice Minister Nabih Berri, from bringing in reinforcements, a police spokesman said. Fighting raged throughout the day despite efforts by Syrian military observers to mediate a ceasefire and avoid a new round of all-out war between the PLO and the Syrian-backed Amal. The Beirut airport highway, which separates the camp from Amal positions in slums along the Mediterranean coast, was deserted for the third straight day Friday, police said. "The airport highway is a confrontation line," said the spokesman. Amal has been fighting an intermittent war against the Palestinians since May 1985 with the declared objective of preventing the PLO from rebuilding the Lebanon power base it lost in Israel's 1982 invasion. At least 850 people have been killed and 2,300 wounded in Beirut's camps war, according to police count.

British-Syrian break has set back peace efforts, Spanish minister says

By Rama Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez has said that the diplomatic crisis between Syria and Britain had seriously affected prospects for reviving efforts for peace in the Middle East. Speaking during a press conference on Thursday before he left for Madrid after a three-day visit, Mr. Fernandez Ordonez said: "At the moment, an analysis shows that the peace process has suffered a serious and important setback as a result of the incident between Syria and Britain." Britain cut diplomatic ties with Syria last Friday after implicating Syria in an alleged plot to blow up an Israeli airliner. Damascus, denying the charge, ordered British diplomats to leave and banned Britain from using Syria's air, land and marine routes. Mr. Fernandez Ordonez noted that Syria was among the key countries to attend a called-for

international conference on the Middle East, and Britain was one of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and said: "From this point of view, the peace process has no doubt been affected, and this is not good." Asked if he expected the British-Syrian crisis to escalate within the context of Euro-Arab relations, the Spanish minister said: "I hope not. We are seriously committed to the Arab people." Mr. Fernandez Ordonez, who arrived here Tuesday heading a high-ranking delegation, was received by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The Spanish minister also held talks with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. He also met with the ambassadors of the 12-member European Community (EC) countries accredited to Jordan. Mr. Fernandez Ordonez, a 56-year-old socialist, held two rounds of discussions with Mr. Masri on bilateral relations, the

Palestine problem, the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war and the Kingdom's five-year development plan for the East and West Banks. At his press conference, Mr. Fernandez Ordonez said Spain, together with the EC countries, would attend the Nov. 8 conference, during which Jordan will officially unveil the development plan, expected to be carried out at a cost of \$10 billion. The Spanish minister said his government would ask the EC to make "financial efforts" for the plan. Describing his visit as "extremely friendly and very satisfactory," Mr. Fernandez Ordonez said Spain had agreed to support Jordan's development for the occupied territories since Madrid was "convinced that the scheme should be carried out for humanitarian reasons; to raise the quality of life of people living under occupation and to strengthen their attachment to their territories."

UAE seeks full OPEC talks as Yamani's ouster shakes market

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Sa'id Al Oteiba on Friday called for a full Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ministerial meeting to fix an oil price of at least \$18 a barrel. OPEC is now scheduled to meet on Dec. 11 to consider output quotas that would boost oil prices from their current level of around \$13-\$15 a barrel. But Dr. Oteiba told Reuters in an interview that the meeting should be held "as soon as it can be arranged." He said the UAE supported a call on Thursday by new Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Hisham Nazer for an urgent meeting of the group's three-minister pricing committee. The Kuwaiti News Agency (KUNA), quoting official oil sources, said the committee — chaired by Kuwait and also including Libya and Ecuador — would meet during the first 10



Hisham Nazer days of November. The agency said the committee would make recommendations to the Dec. 11 OPEC conference. "The UAE supports the suggestion of Saudi Arabia to have an urgent meeting of the ministerial committee on pricing to decide on the urgent ways and

means to raise prices of oil to a level not less than \$18 a barrel," Dr. Oteiba said. Meanwhile, analysts said the ouster of Sheikh Yamani as oil minister has left a power void within the OPEC and caused uncertainty in world petroleum markets. Saudi Arabia dismissed Sheikh Yamani, 56, on Thursday after a quarter century in office. Analysts predicted a realignment in OPEC's balance of power, while prices rose on world petroleum markets. Oil analysts attributed the price hikes to a combination of technical factors and uncertainty over the effect Sheikh Yamani's departure would have. Oil analysts say Sheikh Nazer is a leading technocrat with a thorough grasp of oil matters. The kingdom's oil policy is decided by a council chaired by King Fahd but Sheikh Yamani has played a key role (See page 7).

Rabin: Berri is responsible for captive navigator

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Friday that Israel held Nabih Berri, leader of the Lebanese Amal movement, personally responsible for the well-being of an Israeli airman captured by Amal earlier last month. Speaking to business leaders here, Mr. Rabin said: "We know the Phantom navigator is well and is being held by Amal. We hold Nabih Berri personally responsible if anything should happen to him." The Israeli flyer was captured after his Phantom jet was downed over southern Lebanon. Discussing the Middle East situation, the defence minister contended that Syria was spending \$1 billion a year more than Israel on military armaments apart from aid Syria was receiving from the Soviet Union.

Argentina campaigns for backing over Falklands

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The Argentine government on Friday sought international support for a sweeping diplomatic initiative against Britain's newly-claimed fishing zone around the disputed Falkland Islands. Foreign Minister Dante Caputo briefed opposition political leaders on the tense situation and was later meeting with industrialists. Peronist leader Vicente Saadi expressed his "strongest repudiation" of the British move and Christian Democrat leader Carlos Anverso said London had carried out an act of "international gangsterism." London on Wednesday declared the 200-mile fishing zone, which Mr. Caputo said reached well into waters that Argentina has historically controlled and even touched insular territory near the South American continent. Since the British move, President Raul Alfonsin has had

telephone conversations with a broad range of world leaders, including U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Friday told Mr. Alfonsin "the most reasonable route is negotiations between the parties" in the dispute involving the South Atlantic archipelago, the site of a 10-week war between Argentina and Britain in 1982. Mr. Caputo at a news conference on Thursday outlined a course of diplomatic action involving a series of bilateral and multilateral initiatives, but none involved talks with Britain. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday it was still not clear exactly what tack the government would take first. He said the government was studying the possibility of a meeting between the foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay on Sunday at the Uruguayan resort of Punta del Este.

Syrian and British envoys return home

Combined agency despatches

THE AMBASSADORS to each other of Syria and Britain left for home on Friday, one week after Britain decided to break diplomatic relations after Syria was implicated in an alleged plot to bomb an Israeli airliner. Syrian Ambassador Loutallah Haydar, speaking to reporters before leaving London, denied the British charges that Damascus was involved in the alleged bomb plot and said: "There is not a grain of truth in any of the allegations." "I feel sad for my abrupt departure," he told reporters before boarding a plane. "I have never been involved in any illegal activity on British soil and therefore I feel bitterness and displeasure at the British government's action," he said. In London, the British ambassador expelled from Damascus accused Syria of using "terrorism" to preserve the rule of President Hafez Al Assad and to pursue foreign policy goals. Ambassador Roger Tomkys told reporters on arrival in London that the Syrians were "shaken" by Britain's decision to break diplomatic relations and he would not rule out the possibility of reprisal attacks against British targets. He said that Syria used "dirty tricks" to prevent the toppling of the Assad government. If an opponent was seen as posing a threat, "they're perfectly prepared to have him killed," he said. Mr. Tomkys left Damascus and the only Syrian official to see him off was the government's chief of protocol, Hassib Al Istwani. "I've had only kindness and friendship from the people I've been dealing with," Mr. Tomkys commented before leaving Damascus. "I'm sad to leave. I have found no animosity from people here at all." British Counsellor Rob Young, who left with Mr. Tomkys, hailed down the British flag from the roof of the four-storey embassy in the capital's Malki district Thursday night for the last time.

Iranians continue shelling of Basra

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iranian long range artillery shelled "military and industrial" targets in Iraq's southern Basra province on Friday, Tehran Radio reported. It also said Iranian warplanes damaged economic installations in a Gulf war attack on Kut, 170 kilometres southeast of Baghdad Friday morning. The Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), quoting an Iranian war communiqué, said Iran continued the shelling of Basra, which began at noon Thursday and was scheduled to continue for 48 hours. "The shelling is in retaliation for Iraqi bombardments of Iranian residential areas and industrial centres in Bakhtaran and Khuzestan provinces" Wednesday and Thursday, IRNA said. Iraq said 14 civilians were killed and 60 injured Thursday in Basra, in the northern border town of Jalabja and the central town border of Badra. Iraq's military command said its warplanes on Thursday raided only military and commercial targets — an oil refinery in Bakhtaran, a military camp near Shushtar and a ship in the Gulf. The military command said its raid against Bakhtaran damaged the refinery as well as pumping facilities and storage tanks. It was the second strike in 24 hours against the city, also known as Kermanshah, some 140 kilometres east of the central Iraqi border. On another front, the Kuwaiti government sent a message of thanks to the Soviet Union on Friday for accommodating a plane carrying a special envoy of the emir of Kuwait which was forced to land on Soviet territory on Wednesday, TASS reported. The official Soviet news agency said the message expressed gratitude for the welcome accorded the passengers including former Kuwaiti Oil Minister Abdul Rahman Salem Al Atiqi. Mr. Atiqi was on his way from Damascus to Tehran with an invitation for the president of Iran to attend an Islamic summit in Kuwait in January.

Shultz to brief NATO after seeing Shevardnadze

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz will report to the West European allies on his talks next week in Vienna with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, according to a U.S. official. The consultation will require a side-trip to Paris since French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond will not be in the Austrian capital during the talks, the official said. Mr. Shultz is to meet with the other NATO foreign ministers in Vienna where they will be attending a 35-nation review of the 1975 Helsinki agreement. The allies are interested in knowing whether Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze can revive the momentum towards a superpower agreement to reduce nuclear arms. A new U.S. proposal to sharply reduce weapons was presented to Soviet negotiators Wednesday in Geneva, the U.S. official said. The

unannounced meeting of the two delegations did not produce any immediate progress, the official, who demanded anonymity, said. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev appeared on the verge of a tentative accord at their summit meeting in Iceland Oct. 11-12. But the talks broke down over the U.S. programme to seek an anti-missile defence in space. Mr. Shultz leaves Tuesday for Vienna and plans to meet with Mr. Shevardnadze on Wednesday and Thursday. In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency TASS said Thursday there had been no sign of sincerity or goodwill from the United States in contacts between the two powers on possible nuclear disarmament agreements. At the same time, a Soviet spokesman said Mr. Shevardnadze would not go "empty-handed" to next week's meeting in Vienna with Mr. Shultz.

Chirac: French diplomacy not tied to Beirut hostages

BEIRUT (R) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said in an interview published Friday that French diplomacy was not tied to the plight of French nationals held hostage in Lebanon.

"The fate of the hostages is of continuous interest to my government and no one should doubt that. But naturally French diplomacy is not bound by the issue," Mr. Chirac told Beirut's independent An Nahar newspaper.

Nine French nationals are among 22 foreigners missing and believed kidnapped by militant groups in Lebanon, some of which are demanding major changes in Western policy in the Middle East.

In Paris, Mr. Chirac spokesman Denis Baudouin said Thursday France was ready to accept a European Community ban on arms sales to Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon.

His statement was aimed at clarifying France's links with Syria, accused by Britain of involvement in a plot to plant a bomb on an Israeli airliner. Damascus has said it will do all it can to help to secure the foreign hostages in Lebanon.

Mr. Chirac, asked if France would help to ensure the continued existence of Lebanon's Christian minority, said Christian leaders should seek a national truce with their Muslim rivals.

"The existence of Lebanon is linked with the existence of all its religious and the best guarantee... would be to reach a national truce that would take into consideration both the (Christian) interests and those of others," he said.

Meanwhile in Beirut a group demanding the release of three

men held in French jails was quoted Friday as saying it was not bound by any truce reported to have been agreed between Paris and a Lebanese Christian family.

The influential French daily Le Monde said on Wednesday the French government had agreed a truce with the Abdallah brothers, accused by police of responsibility for bomb attacks which killed 10 people in Paris last month.

Beirut's An Nahar newspaper quoted a statement by the "Committee for the Defence of Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners in Europe" as saying the brothers did not represent it.

"They are merely the family of one of the freedom-fighters and any contact with them does not commit the committee whatsoever," the statement said.

An Abdallah brother, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, jailed in France on arms possession charges, is due to face trial next February on charges of complicity in the killings of an American and an Israeli diplomat in 1982.

Le Monde said that under the alleged truce the Christian Maronite family and their supporters would refrain from any attacks in France until his trial began.

French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond has denied Le Monde's report, saying "there is no deal."

The committee's statement said: "We are not concerned by any negotiations through this or that side and will not again

succumb to any blackmail or deceit."

"We demand the release of all our freedom-fighters — Abdallah Al Saadi, Varoujan Garibedian, Anis Naccache and their heroic comrades — and nothing less."

Le Monde said the "truce" was agreed through Algerian and Syrian mediation with Damascus, which controls northern Lebanon, threatening reprisals against the Abdallahs if they broke the agreement.

It said Algeria had strong influence on the Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Faction (FARL), a leftist guerrilla group thought by French police to be headed by Georges Abdallah.

The other four Abdallah brothers, interviewed at their home village of Qabbayat in north Lebanon, have repeatedly denied any involvement in the Paris bomb attacks.

The statement also warned Italy the committee would not cease operations there until two Lebanese held on suspicion of guerrilla violence were set free.

It named them as Josephine Abdo, arrested near Rome airport in 1984 after a tip-off from French police, and Abdallah Al Mansouri, detained in the same year after he was found with explosives on an Italian train.

Abdo is suspected of taking part in a gun attack on the United Arab Emirates pro-consul in Rome in October 1984 in which the envoy's female companion was killed.

The statement called on international humanitarian organisations to investigate the conditions in which the committee's "freedom-fighters" were being held.

Opposition parties to boycott Tunisian elections

TUNIS (R) — Tunisian opposition parties have joined ranks in a boycott of general elections on Sunday, the first since a 1981 multi-party ballot which they said was rigged by the authorities.

The last opposition group which had still been running, the Popular Unity Party (PUP), announced its withdrawal Thursday night in protest against alleged arbitrary disqualification of its candidates and arrests of its supporters.

It meant that only 15 independent candidates will challenge President Habib Bourguiba's Destourian Socialist Party (PSD), allied with trade union and other organisations in a "patriotic union," for 125 National Assembly seats.

The biggest officially-recognised opposition group, the Movement of Socialist Democrats (MDS), announced a boycott three weeks ago, saying that it considered there were insufficient guarantees for a free vote.

Mr. Bourguiba and Prime Minister Rachid Sfar have declared that the elections, the seventh since independence from France 30 years ago, are being held democratically and in accordance with the constitution.

The election five years ago was the first for more than 20 years in which parties other than the PSD could stand. It was held at the start of a period of political liberalisation under then Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

Mr. Mzali, said to have begun reversing his liberalising policies in the second half of a six-year term, was dismissed last July. He fled into exile in disguise last month.

The PUP, whose candidates were disqualified in two districts because authorities said some were not on the electoral roll, protested at "the disqualification of almost all opposition party lists under doubtful and unacceptable circumstances."

The party was therefore withdrawing from an election which had become a "pure formality," it added.

The Democratic Alliance, which grouped the officially recognised Communists and the merely tolerated Socialist Progressive Assembly (RSP), similarly had candidates in three districts, including the key constituency of Tunis, disqualified a week ago. It subsequently announced a boycott.

The PUP was disqualified in two regions, including the symbolically significant one of Mahdia, where Prime Minister Sfar is running in his east coast home town constituency.

Under the electoral code, names of candidates of parties who withdraw from the election during the official poll campaign are not struck off ballot papers.

GCC 'made big achievements' in joint defence

BAHRAIN (R) — Gulf Arab states have made major strides in implementing a joint defence strategy, a top official said in remarks published Friday.

Sheikh Khalifa bin Zaid, deputy supreme commander of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), was speaking in an interview in Abu Dhabi with the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency.

He said "serious and large" steps had been achieved in forming a unified strategy by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which groups Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

Stressing the importance of joint military exercises, he said Gulf security was the responsibility of its states and could only be safeguarded by self-dependence.

"That is why the armed forces of each (GCC) country are constantly engaged in building themselves and in military coordination in all fields..." he said.

Sheikh Khalifa said oil issues would be a major subject on the agenda of the GCC summit due to convene in Abu Dhabi on Sunday.

"Oil revenue is the major source of all (GCC) states' budgets, therefore current developments in the world oil market and its repercussions on GCC countries will certainly be of importance, including the possibility of drawing up the guidelines of a unified oil policy," he said.

Leaders of the six Arab states in the GCC return on Sunday to the organisation's birthplace, closer to their goal of integration but more troubled than ever by the

Iran-Iraq war.

Strict security measures are in force ahead of the heads of state arrivals and the Emirates has declared an exclusion zone to all vessels within 30 nautical miles of the summit venue.

The six last met here in May 1981 to form the GCC, spurred by the outbreak of the Gulf war eight months earlier, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the 1979 Iranian revolution — events which all posed new challenges to their governments.

Since then the alliance has taken steps toward political and economic unity.

New laws have unified customs duties and cut barriers to the free movement of people and goods. Joint initiatives cover a range of issues from cement plants to insecticides, heat insulation and archaeological digs.

But the war rages on with no end in sight and will top the agenda of the Nov. 2-5 summit. GCC states, which give varying degrees of support to Iraq, have been frustrated in attempts to end it and find themselves increasingly caught in the crossfire.

Iran's offensive into Iraq's southern Fao Peninsula last February came within a few kilometres of the Kuwaiti border. And some 70 merchant vessels have been hit this year by either Iran or Iraq, several of them Kuwaiti or Saudi-owned or chartered, in a maritime extension of the war.

Some of the Iranian strikes have occurred within UAE territorial waters, endangering its offshore oil facilities. A rig at Abu Dhabi's offshore Abu Bakookh Field was badly damaged in a missile attack last month.

In the belief that they should ultimately be responsible for their own defence, GCC states formed a two-brigade-strong defence force based in Saudi Arabia. Its role and exact composition have not been made clear, but joint exercises have been carried out twice since 1983.

The heads of state also approved a joint defence strategy at last year's summit in Muscat, and will discuss its implementation next week.

Western diplomats say the GCC is still far from a formal military alliance. The six members do not have identical views on relations with Iran, or even on the idea of a joint defence force.

A Gulf official recently called for a joint GCC naval force to deter Iranian attacks on shipping. But diplomats say that would be logistically and politically difficult to assemble, and would not necessarily be effective.

A more cautious step would be the extension of U.S.-made Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes owned by Saudi Arabia to cover other members of the council and provide them with data on air and ship movements.

"The GCC states are in a dilemma," a Western diplomat said. "To effectively deter tanker attacks, they have to be ready to shoot. That risks escalating the conflict even further."

Saudi fighters downed an Iranian Phantom jet in 1984 when it strayed near the Saudi coast, and Kuwait said it fired missiles last Saturday at an unidentified flying

object near vital oil installations. But no one has yet fired a shot to protect a tanker.

A high-level GCC official said this week the summit was unlikely to result in any spectacular new defence initiatives, stressing that defence cooperation was "a very long-term process."

In the area of internal security, Kuwait has had reservations about a security pact under discussion since 1984 because of a clause that would allow the hot pursuit of suspects across each other's borders.

The GCC states are nevertheless moving toward some kind of security cooperation based on stepped-up exchange of information, equipment and training, officials say.

GCC officials say their common interests, underpinned by tribal and cultural links and similar political systems, outweigh differences of opinion.

The council has proved a useful forum for airing views, even if results are not always immediately apparent, diplomats say. Its value in solving conflicts was shown earlier this year when Saudi mediation defused a territorial row between Bahrain and Qatar.

A troop withdrawal and the dismantling of installations on disputed reefs was supervised by observers from the Riyadh-based GCC secretariat and the four other member states.

The GCC's economic achievements have been its most tangible. Its citizens in a wide range of professions can do business in any GCC state.

Ozal starts four-day visit to Bangladesh

DHAKA (Agencies) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and Bangladesh President Hossain Mohammad Ershad both emphasised Islamic unity when the Turkish head of government arrived Friday on a four-day visit as part of his current Asian tour.

"We are delighted to have you among us... your visit illustrates Islamic fraternity," Gen. Ershad told Mr. Ozal.

"It is like becoming for me... we are all brothers — brothers in Islam," Mr. Ozal replied.

Both Turkey and Bangladesh are members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), which aims to increase trade among its 46 members.

Mr. Ozal, who arrived here after a 24-hour visit to Bahrain with a 140-member entourage, will hold talks Saturday with Gen. Ershad and other Bangladeshi leaders. Foreign Ministry officials said stepping up bilateral trade, which is now worth around \$20 million, would be the main topic.

The two countries are expected to sign maritime and investment protection agreements before Mr. Ozal leaves for Hong Kong on Sunday.

He will also visit South Korea and Malaysia before returning to Ankara on Nov. 9.

Earlier in Manama, Bahrain Mr. Ozal and the Emir of Bahrain Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa

met Friday and discussed efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war and means of improving cooperation between their own countries.

The Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency (GNA) said the leaders reviewed "bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest."

Diplomatic sources said the Gulf war was prominent in their talks, but did not elaborate.

Turkey and Bangladesh are members of the nine-member Pan-Islamic Committee that has been exerting efforts over recent years to mediate a settlement between the two northern Gulf belligerents whose war is in its seventh year.

The committee is to meet at the Jeddah-based headquarters of the 46-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference on Nov. 10-11 to make a fresh bid at mediation between Iran and Iraq, according to the conference secretary-general, Sharifuddin Pirzadeh.

The news agency quoted the Emir as saying he wanted to see a strengthening of ties in political, commercial and other areas.

Mr. Ozal had official talks with Bahrain's Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa during his 18-hour visit.

GNA said that Mr. Ozal and Sheikh Khalifa pledged their two countries would intensify efforts to push through a peace settlement between Iran and Iraq.

U.S.-Israel ties still suffer over spy affair

TEL AVIV (R) — American-Israeli relations are marked by "distrust over the 11-month-old case of a U.S. navy intelligence analyst who spied for Israel, a U.S. State Department official said Friday.

Undersecretary of State William Schneider told an Israeli radio interviewer in Washington there were doubts Israel had been forthcoming in the case of Jonathan Pollard, despite an

Israeli government pledge to cooperate.

Pollard pleaded guilty to espionage charges after being arrested 11 months ago outside Israel's embassy in Washington on suspicion of selling secrets to Israel. Israel said the affair was the unauthorised operation of a small spy unit.

"People believe that the full story has not been told about the Pollard case and that there are

perhaps others that are being similarly operated," Mr. Schneider said.

"The concern is that some elements perhaps have taken advantage of the special close relationship between the United States and Israel."

Pollard and his wife, also a defendant, will be sentenced on Nov. 20, the radio said. Four Israelis were named as unindicted co-conspirators.

'Israel in no rush to send envoy to Vienna'

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres says Israel is in no rush to return its ambassador to Vienna while it checks accusations that Austrian President Kurt Waldheim committed Nazi war crimes.

"We have our own timetable and we are not in a hurry," Mr. Peres told reporters Thursday night. "We didn't decide when and if to return, so it's too early to answer."

Israel withdrew its envoy after Dr. Waldheim's election in June. Austria this week recalled its ambassador to Tel Aviv for consultations amid deepening diplomatic strains.

Israeli television reported Thursday night that a Yugoslav state commission in December 1947 accused Dr. Waldheim of being a war criminal who should stand trial for his activities in Yugoslavia while serving as a lieutenant in Hitler's army.

The Washington Post said Thursday that in the winter of 1947-48 Yugoslav and Soviet intelligence services tried to blackmail Dr. Waldheim into becoming an agent by threatening to charge him with war crimes.

Dr. Waldheim, former United Nations secretary general, was first accused of covering up a Nazi past during the Austrian

presidential campaign. He denied the accusations.

Mr. Peres told reporters Thursday night that the new allegations "are very serious and an explanation is needed."

Yossi Beilin, political director-general in Peres' ministry, said Friday that Israel had to weigh its concern about Dr. Waldheim against the importance of Vienna as a stop for Soviet Jewish emigrants on their way to the Jewish state.

"We must distinguish well between our political interests and our need to ensure relations with all countries of the world, including of course Austria," he said.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE 11:00 Inauguration ceremony of the Parliament's 4th session. 15:30 15:55 Cartoons and children programmes 16:30 Scientific programme for children 17:00 17:30 Local programme 18:00 18:30 Family programme 19:20 20:00 Programme review 20:30 News in Arabic 22:00 Arabic Play 23:00 News Summary in Arabic 23:10 Play continued	
PROGRAMME TWO 18:00 Les auteurs du monde 18:30 19:15 La Vallée des Peupliers 19:30 19:45 Science World 20:40 News in Arabic to be followed by the speech from the throne by His Majesty King Hussein to open the Parliament's 4th session 22:00 News in English 22:30 Feature Film: "Death by Prescription"	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.6 KHz. SW Tel: 774111-19	
07:00 Light Music 07:30 News Desk 08:00 Morning Show 08:30 News Summary 09:00 09:45 Morning Show Continued 11:00 The Musical in Review 12:00 News Summary 12:45 Readings 13:00 Pop Session 13:30 13:45 Pop Session cont. 14:00 News Bulletin 14:15 Jordan Weekly 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:45 Instrumental Old Favorites 17:00 Special Feature 17:30 Music 18:00 News Summary 18:45 Top Twenty 19:00 News Desk 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Now Music	
BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1323 KHz	
06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Here's the News 06:45 Reflections 07:00 Financial News 07:30 World News 07:45 24 Hours 08:00 News Summary 07:30 About Britain 07:45 The World Today 08:00 08:30 Newsweek 08:30 Meridian 08:30 World News 09:00 24 Hours 09:00 News Summary 08:30 Newsweek 09:30 World News 10:00 24 Hours 10:00 News Summary 10:00 24 Hours 10:30 Newsweek 10:30 Meridian 10:30 World News 11:00 24 Hours 11:00 News Summary 11:00 24 Hours 11:30 World News 11:30 24 Hours 11:30 Newsweek 11:30 Meridian 11:30 World News 12:00 24 Hours 12:00 News Summary 12:00 24 Hours 12:30 World News 12:30 24 Hours 12:30 Newsweek 12:30 Meridian 12:30 World News 13:00 24 Hours 13:00 News Summary 13:00 24 Hours 13:30 World News 13:30 24 Hours 13:30 Newsweek 13:30 Meridian 13:30 World News 14:00 24 Hours 14:00 News Summary 14:00 24 Hours 14:30 World News 14:30 24 Hours 14:30 Newsweek 14:30 Meridian 14:30 World News 15:00 24 Hours 15:00 News Summary 15:00 24 Hours 15:30 World News 15:30 24 Hours 15:30 Newsweek 15:30 Meridian 15:30 World News 16:00 24 Hours 16:00 News Summary 16:00 24 Hours 16:30 World News 16:30 24 Hours 16:30 Newsweek 16:30 Meridian 16:30 World News 17:00 24 Hours 17:00 News Summary 17:00 24 Hours 17:30 World News 17:30 24 Hours 17:30 Newsweek 17:30 Meridian 17:30 World News 18:00 24 Hours 18:00 News Summary 18:00 24 Hours 18:30 World News 18:30 24 Hours 18:30 Newsweek 18:30 Meridian 18:30 World News 19:00 24 Hours 19:00 News Summary 19:00 24 Hours 19:30 World News 19:30 24 Hours 19:30 Newsweek 19:30 Meridian 19:30 World News 20:00 24 Hours 20:00 News Summary 20:00 24 Hours 20:30 World News 20:30 24 Hours 20:30 Newsweek 20:30 Meridian 20:30 World News 21:00 24 Hours 21:00 News Summary 21:00 24 Hours 21:30 World News 21:30 24 Hours 21:30 Newsweek 21:30 Meridian 21:30 World News 22:00 24 Hours 22:00 News Summary 22:00 24 Hours 22:30 World News 22:30 24 Hours 22:30 Newsweek 22:30 Meridian 22:30 World News 23:00 24 Hours 23:00 News Summary 23:00 24 Hours 23:30 World News 23:30 24 Hours 23:30 Newsweek 23:30 Meridian 23:30 World News 24:00 24 Hours	
VOICE OF AMERICA 1260 MW, 7200, 9505, 11740 11925 and 15110 KHz	
06:00 News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Reports, Sports News at 30 minute past the hour. Focus, Sunday Morning 8:10, Close Up, Saturday morning at 8:10, 17:00 News 17:10 This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:30 News 18:30 American Viewpoints 18:30 Special English News and Features 19:00 News 19:30 Weekend 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Close-up 20:30 News 20:30 English News & Features 21:00 News 21:30 American Viewpoints 21:30 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:30 Weekend 22:30 Magazine Show 23:00 News 23:10 Weekend	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS * An exhibition of paintings of Jordan by British artist Nicholas Eggon at the Jordan National Gallery. * An exhibition of Jordan Paint: Art at the Spanish Cultural Centre. * Soviet Book exhibition at the Grand Palace Hotel (until Nov. 3). VIDEO "Carolina Korda" — dance video — at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267 American Centre - 664371 American Council - 631478 French Cultural Centre - 637009 Goethe Institute - 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre - 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre - 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre - 639777 Hays Arts Centre - 665195 Hussein Youth City - 6071816 Y.W.C.A. - 641793 Y.W.M.A. - 664251 American Municipal Library - 637111 University of Jordan Library 843555 MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Amman Museum: Jabal Lawrdideh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128. CHURCHES St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lawrdideh, Tel. 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hinnasa, Tel. 661757. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 678906. American Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331. American Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 677534. Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295. Bahaww Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, Tel. 606974. PRAYER TIMES 04:51 Fajr 06:19 Sunrise 11:25 Dhuhr 14:12 'Asr 16:31 Maghrib 17:08 Isha	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by the Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, at (03) 33200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

ALIA FLIGHTS

06:45	Sana'a (RJ)
05:45	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
09:00	Agaba (RJ)
09:20	Cairo (RJ)
09:30	Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
10:40	Riyadh (RJ)
10:50	Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
10:55	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
17:20	Cairo (RJ)
17:25	New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:45	Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
01:30	Baghdad (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS

02:45	Belgrade (JU)
07:00	London, Larnaca (BA)
11:35	Cairo (MS)
13:45	Kuwait (KU)
14:05	Tripoli (LN)
15:20	Riyadh (SV)
17:20	Paris, Damascus (AF)
18:25	Beirut (ME)
18:25	Amsterdam, Larnaca (KL)
18:30	Baghdad (IA)
19:55	Rome, Damascus (AZ)
00:15	Frankfurt (LE)

DEPARTURES

ALIA FLIGHTS

06:45	Agaba (RJ)
11:30	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30	Paris (RJ)
11:45	Rome, Madrid (RI)
12:00	Geneva, London (RJ)
12:15	Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
13:30	Cairo (RJ)
20:30	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:45	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
21:50	Jeddah (RJ)
21:50	Baghdad (RJ)
21:50	Kuwait (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS

06:45	Belgrade (JU)
07:00	London, Larnaca (BA)
11:30	Cairo (MS)
13:45	Rome, Madrid (RI)
14:05	Tripoli (LN)
15:20	Riyadh (SV)
17:20	Paris, Damascus (AF)
18:25	Beirut (ME)
18:25	Amsterdam, Larnaca (KL)
18:30	Baghdad (IA)
19:55	Rome, Damascus (AZ)
00:15	Frankfurt (LE)

15:45 Kuwait (LN)

16:45 Riyadh (SV)

19:30 Baghdad (IA)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

- Dorothee
- Tello
- Sunatia
- Black Falcon
- Alyanmah

Amrin Kassar and Sons Company, with its new offices in Shmeisani, at your service, tel: 603703/15.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Thursday rates

Local sell/buy rates in JLS

Belgian franc	..... 31.91	52.7
Dutch guilder	..... 150/61	132
French franc	..... 52/11	52.6
Italian lira	..... 24/6	24.9
Japanese yen (for 100)	214.59	216.8
Swedish crown	..... 49.5	50
Swiss franc	..... 205/71	207.8
U.K. sterling pound	482.9	489.4
U.S. dollar	..... 343/8	346.5
W. German mark	..... 170/21	172

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy, with above average temperature. Light and variable winds will become northerly moderate. In Agaba, it will be heavy, with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Amman	..... 17/31
Agaba	..... 21/35
Deserts	..... 19/34
Jordan Valley	..... 18/34

Yesterday's high temperatures:

Amman 30, Agaba 34. Humidity readings: Amman 26 per cent, Agaba 52 per cent.

Student dies after being hit by a car just outside campus

AMMAN (J.T.) — An 18-year-old university student, Mansour Sakhr, died and her 18-year-old friend Maha Jaber was seriously injured in a road accident which occurred on Wednesday on the University of Jordan campus.

A report in Al-Rai Arabic daily newspaper said that the two girls, both studying at the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Jordan, were knocked down by a car driven by a female motorist identified only as H.M. The two girls had just walked out of the university campus when the accident occurred, according to the report. The two casualties were rushed to the University of Jordan Hospital and the police were investigating the case.

The entrance to the University of Jordan campus is on Amman's main highway to Sweileh and has witnessed several tragic accidents, largely due to speeding vehicles. An overpass was built in the area upon the orders of His Majesty King Hussein for the benefit of pedestrians and radar was installed not far from the university's entrance in an effort to reduce speeding.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Decree okays agreement with Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between Jordan and Kuwait, signed on Oct. 19. The agreement calls for expanding trade exchange and encouraging cooperation between the two countries in economic fields.

Indonesian foreign minister due today

AMMAN (Petra) — Indonesia's foreign minister is due here today on an official visit expected to last four days. He will hold talks with Jordanian officials on Middle East developments and issues of common interest to Jordan and Indonesia. The Indonesian minister will discuss the prospect of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries.

Romanian envoy presents credentials

AMMAN (Petra) — Newly appointed Romanian Ambassador to Jordan Todor Cuman on Thursday presented a copy of his credentials to Mr. Tayseer Toukan, the Foreign Ministry's secretary general. Mr. Cuman succeeds Mr. Andrei Cervencovici who has been serving as Romania's ambassador to Jordan since 1981.

Transport minister visits CAA

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Transport Ahmad Dakhqn on Thursday called at the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) where he met with its president Khaled Mohammad Ali and senior CAA officials. The minister was briefed by Mr. Ali on the progress of work at the authority and its present and future plans to develop and improve air navigation services, safety and efficiency at Jordan's civil airports. The CAA plans also include a study of the general plan at the Queen Alia International Airport with a view to expanding and developing its facilities.

Italian envoy discusses fruit tree project

AMMAN (Petra) — Italian Ambassador to Jordan Luigi Amaduzzi and Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud met Thursday to discuss the progress of a fruit tree project conducted by the ministry with help from the Italian government. The Italian government has provided JD 1.113 million worth of agricultural equipment and a 2,075 square metre greenhouse operated by computer for the experimental planting of fruit saplings. Italy has also provided tractors, vehicles and other equipment.

Health Ministry considering using private hospital facilities, Hamzeh says

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh said on Thursday that the Ministry of Health is currently considering using facilities at private hospitals under contracts and agreements to be drawn up with these hospitals.

Commenting on an article, which appeared in the Arabic daily newspaper Al-Rai, about the Ministry Health's plan to utilise the facilities and services at the Queen Alia Hospital Dr. Hamzeh said the ministry is about to finalise this plan and that it is in its final stages. He added that the plan aims at utilising the services

of private hospitals to provide medical services to people covered by the medical insurance plan.

These private services will be utilised only when such services are lacking at government hospitals or when government hospitals have no rooms, the minister said. Dr. Hamzeh also said that financial, social and administrative reasons were behind the delay in finalising the ministry's plan to utilise the Queen Alia Hospital. He added that the ministry's plan will be applicable to all private hospitals

wishing to enter into agreements with the ministry and that the new arrangement is not only with the Queen Alia Hospital.

Dr. Hamzeh went on to say that it will take some time for the new system to get on its feet and to work properly but added that it is a starting point to achieving the ministry's goal of comprehensive medical insurance. The plan to introduce comprehensive medical insurance is not just a resolution, it needs administrative, financial and medical preparations, the minister concluded.

Queen Noor to open paintings of Jordan exhibition today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor will today open a 10-day exhibition of paintings by British artist Nicholas Eggon at the Jordan National Gallery in Amman.

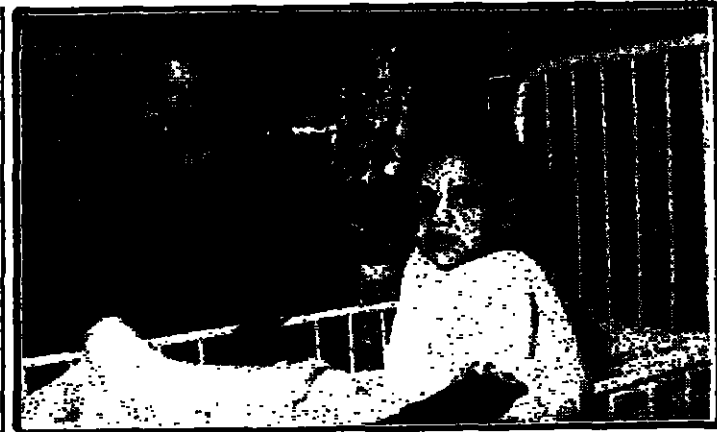
Mr. Eggon will be exhibiting 48 paintings depicting the beauty of Jordan's landscape and the splendour of its archaeological sites, including the Greco-Roman city of Jerash and the Nabatean city of Petra.

Mr. Eggon has recently published a book of paintings of all the treasures of Jordan and the proceeds of the book, published in London, will benefit projects being carried out in the Kingdom by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

Queen Noor wrote an introduction to the book in which she said that the paintings by Mr. Eggon were a further manifestation of the fact that Jordan continues to be a meeting point between East and West, North and South and between Christianity and Islam. The paintings, she said, depict not only natural scenery but also a constant interaction between the various successive civilisations of the Orient.

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the British artist said that he came to know Jordan in the Second World War when he fought in the British army and later through extensive readings about the country and Arab and Islamic literature.

Mr. Eggon's career began in the late 1940s with an invitation from the British National Gallery in London to lecture on the philosophy of art. This was followed by his first exhibition of paintings of Greek war memorials held in London in 1950.



Six-year old Nooh Faisal Abdul Hamid sits up in his bed at the Farah Rehabilitation Centre and is progressing well after surgery to reattach his severed foot.

Six-year old boy doing well after surgery to reattach foot

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian medical team, led by Dr. Magham Shabat, has succeeded in reattaching the severed foot of a six-year old boy and doctors believe the child has a very good chance of walking normally again in a few weeks time.

The operation was conducted at the Farah Rehabilitation Centre of Al Hussein Medical Centre and took seven hours to complete, according to a spokesman for the team of army surgeons who conducted the operation. A hospital source told the Jordan Times on Friday that the condition of the boy, Nooh Faisal Abdul Hamid, was improving rapidly nine days after the operation, and that there had been no complications of any kind.

Destitute mother reluctantly claims son after 3 months

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-year old boy, Lutfi Wajih Kaddoumi, was reunited with his mother on Thursday after three months of separation.

The Public Security Department had on a number of occasions made announcements in the local press appealing to the parents of the little child to come forward and claim their son who was found wandering aimlessly in the streets of Al Ashrafieh on Aug. 11.

The boy was taken by the police to a charity home where he was cared for, fed and clothed until Thursday noon when a woman called the police and said she knew the mother of the boy.

Greek Orthodox patriarch returns to Jerusalem after talks on occupied territories, Muslim-Christian relations

AMMAN — The head of the Greek Orthodox Church in Jerusalem Patriarch Theodoros returned to Jerusalem on Friday after a three-day visit during which he was received by His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

Also during his visit, the patriarch gave an address at a public meeting held at the officers club in Zarqa on Thursday. Patriarch Theodoros said that the people of the occupied Arab territories are looking to the King's endeavours and awaiting peace and security. He also hailed the King's efforts for finding a just and durable solution to the Middle East issue.

The Arab inhabitants living under Israeli rule are in need of support and assistance to enable them to remain steadfast in the face of Israel's measures and continued drive to evict them from their homes and lands, the patriarch continued. He reiterated the strong bonds between the Muslim and Christian faiths and the harmony and cooperation which have characterised Islamic-Christian relations throughout history.

A notable Muslim religious leader Abdul Baqi Jamnu paid tribute to the patriarch and his delegation, and said that a joint Christian-Muslim stand is required for confronting Israeli conspiracies and stemming all attempts designed to evict the Arab people from their homeland.

Another speaker was Dr. Tayseer Ammari, president of the Zarqa Development Corporation, who hailed Christian-Muslim coexistence and harmony under Hashemite rule. The meeting was attended by the governor of Zarqa and other dignitaries in the governorate.

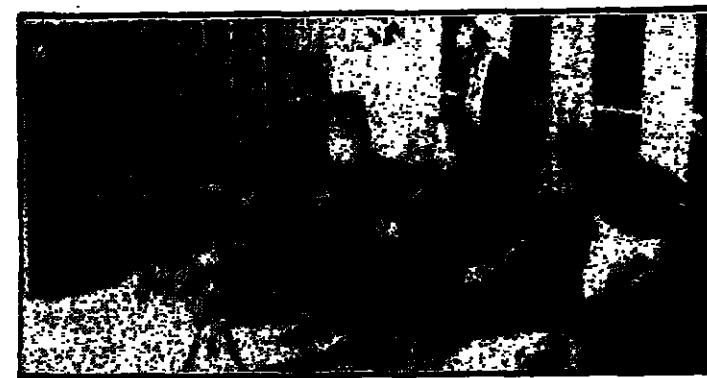
Patriarch Theodoros was earlier received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the Royal Court. Prince Hassan voiced support for the continued dialogue between Christians and Muslims and said that this was necessary for the unification of ranks in the face of common challenges and dangers.

The patriarch and his accompanying delegation, which represents heads of Greek Orthodox churches in other parts of the world, were also received by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai who reiterated Jordan's keenness to honour its commitments to the occupied Arab territory and the Arab inhabitants. Mr. Rifai said Jordan will pursue all efforts for the establishment of peace. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the conditions in the Arab territories.

This was also the subject of discussion during a meeting between the Greek Orthodox delegation and Mr. Akef Al Fayed, speaker of the Lower House of Parliament.

The patriarch said that an international conference held recently in Jerusalem was aimed at bolstering Muslim-Christian coexistence and enhancing joint efforts for peace. Muslims and Christians who have been living in harmony together since 1351 are determined to maintain this strong relationship and serve the common cause, the patriarch said. The Orthodox Church, he continued, uses its spiritual weapon, supported by the prayers of all faithful people, to work for the liberation of the occupied Arab territory.

For his part, Mr. Fayed reiterated Jordan's total support for the coexistence of Muslim and Christian communities and for the harmony which has marked their relations throughout the ages. He said such harmony and coexistence are required for enhancing the cause of peace and safeguarding the holy places in Palestine.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Thursday receives a Greek Orthodox delegation headed by Patriarch Theodoros of Jerusalem (Petra photo)

Haj Hassan instructs labour officers to take firm action against illegal workers

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan on Friday announced that as of Dec. 1 new measures will be taken by the ministry to end violations of Jordanian labour regulations.

He told a meeting of directors of employment and labour offices that employers and businesses found committing repeated violations will not be allowed to bring in any foreign workers. This

measure will enhance the Ministry of Labour's procedures for controlling the labour market in Jordan and will also protect the rights of Jordanian workers, the minister continued.

He said that sufficient time has been given for non-Jordanian workers to acquire proper permits to work in the country and that the deadline set by the ministry was the end of October. The Ministry of Labour will now take strict

measures against violators of the regulations, the minister said.

He urged inspection teams to step up their efforts and conduct inspection at all businesses on working days and during the holidays to ensure that all businesses are abiding by the ministry's regulations concerning the employment of non-Jordanian workers.

He warned that fines would be imposed on violators.

Rifai: 5-year plan is not politically motivated

(Continued from page 1)

out our duties, Jordanians and Palestinians alike, because we consider the Palestinian cause as a Jordanian cause — a cause of life and death to us," he said.

On Jordan's relations with Egypt, Mr. Rifai said Amman-Cairo ties were very good and that they emanated from His Majesty King Hussein's belief and that of the Jordanian government of the necessity for maintaining unique relations with Egypt in view of its weight in the Arab World.

"It is our duty to open the Arab doors and windows to Egypt," he said.

In a reference to attempts to keep Egypt isolated from the Arab World, Mr. Rifai said: "Jordan does not believe that any such attempts will serve the interests of Arabs neither the Palestine cause or any other Arab cause."

The prime minister refuted claims that his Cabinet was divided over coordination with Iraq and Egypt on the one hand and strengthening relations with Syria on the other hand. "The Cabinet functions as one team. There are no parties or antagonistic or different factions within it. And all of us are executing the same policy which His Majesty the King has charted in his letter of appointment," Mr. Rifai said.

In reply to a question on whether the government was worried by the Muslim "fundamentalist current" in Jordan, the prime minister said: "We have actually never been worried by the so-called 'fundamentalist current'. We are blessed with a Hashemite King, and nobody can outbid us when it comes to religion. His Majesty is the great grandson of the Prophet, and we are distinguished and honored by his leadership."

"It is true that in the past we had problems with certain religious factions which attempted to trap us... but these were dealt with as such. After that, when problems stopped, things returned to normal. Now we don't have any troubles with the so-called 'fundamentalist current' or any other. There are many currents in this country, and we coexist with one another within the limits of national security."

minister reiterated that there were no differences between Jordan and the PLO, only between the government and the leadership of the PLO. "The latter is not the blameless party. If anything, we are," Mr. Rifai said in refuting claims that Jordan unjustly cornered the Palestinian leaders, before the breakdown in talks between the two sides in February. "Mr. (Yasser) Arafat himself admitted Jordan's 'miraculous' efforts, but unfortunately the PLO changed its position at the last moment. That is why there was no more room for joint coordination on the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative (of Feb. 11, 1985)," the prime minister said.

Mr. Rifai added that there were no arrangements for the King to meet Mr. Arafat, chairman of the PLO, prior to the Islamic summit conference which will take place in Kuwait in January. "In fact, such a meeting is not important in itself," the prime minister said. "The leadership of the PLO knows fully well our position, and it knows what we believe it should do if we are to talk about resuming coordination."

On relations with the Soviet Union, in the aftermath of the breakdown in Jordan-PLO talks, the prime minister said that Amman and Moscow maintained continuous and useful contacts and that Jordan insisted on the participation of the Soviet Union in the proposed international conference. "Our relations (with the Soviets) are good. We coordinate stands with them, and tell them and listen to them on what we both have, and they don't have reservations on our position. On the contrary, they appreciate His Majesty the King's stand, and the government's efforts to translate positions into facts. The proposed international conference will not be 'international' unless the Soviet Union participates in it, and we insist on their participation."

In reply to a question on his talks in Kuwait earlier this month, and on what Jordan could do to help Kuwait in case of an Iranian attack against it, the prime minister said: "The subject has not come up, and we hope that Kuwait would not have to need any support from any other country. Iraq is doing well (in its

war with Iran), and we hope its steadfastness will be enough to convince Iran to stop the war. Jordan, in any way, has a pan-Arab role to play, and the Kingdom will not hesitate to play it when necessary."

In reply to a question on whether there was enough common points of agreement between Syria and Iraq for Jordan to go on mediating their dispute, Mr. Rifai said: "This goes without saying, and that is why His Majesty the King has undertaken his efforts to support the Arab reconciliation committee headed by Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince, Abdullah."

"These efforts had achieved some progress, but later suffered a setback. However, we still feel that it is our duty to continue trying to close Arab ranks in order to face dangers from all quarters," the prime minister added.

In answer to a question on his own evaluation of the new Israeli government of Yitzhak Shamir, Mr. Rifai said the Israeli government's policy, in its general framework, had not changed much. "It is significant to recall that when the current coalition government was formed 25 months ago, it was formed in accordance with a political programme, agreed upon by both major parties," he said. "The agreement is still valid and will govern the broad guidelines of the Israeli government's policy. The only change we are expecting is a change in the method, because there will be further extremism and intransigence in Israeli positions," he said.

On the situation in Lebanon, Mr. Rifai said Jordan supported all efforts to find a solution to the Lebanese problem.

"We believe that the basic step towards solving the Lebanese problem lies in the hands of the Lebanese brothers who can end this destructive war and transcend all disputes."

Replying to questions on Jordan's economy and related issues, Mr. Rifai explained that the government was giving priority to the private sector in areas the sector could work well.

He dismissed as baseless reports that "American proposals" were behind Jordan's drive for privatisation.

He said he was hearing of such reports for the first time and that

no American experts were working out proposals for Jordan towards implementing the privatisation process, which the government announced two months ago.

Outlining the process, Mr. Rifai said the first step would be conversion of selected public organisations into public shareholding companies with the public owning all the shares. Each organisation's case will be dealt on an individual basis depending upon the nature of the organisation and its operations, he said.

In the second phase of the process, said the prime minister, other organisations will be converted into public shareholding companies, but with the government retaining the majority shares. Private sector companies will be allowed to buy shares in these organisations, he said.

Mr. Rifai said the government was planning to sell five per cent of the shares of Royal Jordanian, the national carrier, to its staff, after turning it a public company. The plan, he said, was to achieve in further staff dedication and feeling of belonging to the company.

In reply to a question on whether Arab citizens would be allowed to purchase shares in the public shareholding companies, Mr. Rifai said the Cabinet decision on this issue provided Arab investors the same treatment as Jordanian investors. "It is well-known that any Jordanian and any Arab citizen can now invest in the Amman Financial Market," Mr. Rifai pointed out.

On the economic situation in Jordan, the prime minister said that it was good "given the limited resources of Jordan which has no oil or any rich natural resources except the Jordanian citizen who is the genuine wealth of the country."

"The Jordanian economy is dynamic, active and is a subject of national pride," he added. The prime minister called for differentiating between financial difficulties facing the government and the economic situation saying that "such difficulties are caused by Jordan's great commitments and its military spending in particular given the fact that has the longest frontline (against

Israel) and is the first defence line for the Arab Orient."

In reply to a question, the prime minister stressed the soundness of the banking sector and reiterated that liquidity had never been so high in banks.

"The problem, as the government sees it, is that banks should utilise their high liquidity in additional credit extensions to investors," Mr. Rifai said, adding "money should be recycled from the banks directly to the private sector and not by the government through its development plans."

Mr. Rifai praised the financial sector for supporting government programmes by buying government bonds and treasury bills but said that more expansion opportunities should be given to the private sector.

On the role of Jordanian expatriates in the Kingdom's development plans, the prime minister stressed their fundamental role as Jordan depended heavily on their remittances. He drew attention to the fact that, despite rumours of diminishing volume, expatriates remittances to Jordan during the last six months exceeded the volume registered during the same period in previous years.

Mr. Rifai said there was much exaggeration in reports of returns of Jordanians working in the Gulf. "There is no 'group exodus' and those returning have either completed the required 25 years of work or retired for reaching the age of 60," he noted.

"Expatriates in Saudi Arabia and Gulf countries will continue to work there as they undertake a prominent role in the region's economy and, consequently, their remittances to Jordan will continue," he said.

On unemployment in Jordan, the prime minister said: "The government was attaching a special attention to the issue. The reason for the increasing demand for jobs is the large numbers of graduates and the lack of sufficient jobs to absorb them," he said. But, he said, unemployment in Jordan is "confined to certain sectors... we now suffer the so-called 'certificate problem'. Each youth (female or male) likes to obtain a university degree. Statistics show that Jordan ranks among the advanced countries with regard to the number of graduates and students at

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Brothers in faith

THE heads of the Orthodox churches who met with King Hussein, crown Prince Hassan and the prime minister have all condemned Israel's continued occupation of Arab territory and their illegal measures directed against the Islamic and Christian holy places in Palestine. The head of the Orthodox church in Jerusalem emphasised the strong links between the Christian community and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and voiced support for the King's wise policies and endeavours aimed at liberating the Arab lands from Israeli occupation. At meetings in Amman, the heads of the Orthodox Churches heard Jordan's reiteration of the nation's determination to safeguard the holy shrines and help the Arab inhabitants resist Israel's illegal measures, and Jordan's relentless efforts for the establishment of a just and durable peace. Prince Hassan referred to the Islamic-Christian dialogue which aims at strengthening the unity of ranks between the two communities in the face of the common danger. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai pointed out the danger inherent in Israel's continued occupation of holy places and underlined the importance of bilateral cooperation and coordination of efforts for ensuring the liberation of the Arab territory. The Orthodox conference held in Jerusalem recently was discussed at the meetings, and both sides are of the view that it represented an opportunity to enhance Christian-Islamic cooperation and harmony.

Al Dustour: U.N. rules against Israel

THE United Nations General Assembly has asked Israel to place its nuclear plants under the inspection of the International Atomic Energy Agency in a bid to control the Jewish state's ambitions and stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons. This resolution is important, coming in the wake of reports in the British press about Israel's nuclear power. The General Assembly which discussed this issue at length also condemned Israel's attack on the Iraqi nuclear plant in 1981 and demanded that it pay compensation for the damages inflicted in that raid. These two resolutions form a nucleus of an international awareness of the Israeli aggressive nature and could encourage the Arab and non-Arab countries to join efforts for the sake of exposing Israel's acts of terrorism in the Arab region. We now hope that the General Assembly will also condemn Israel's repeated raids on refugee camps in Lebanon, its continued occupation of Arab territory and illegal measures in the occupied Arab lands. Today, Israel has been disregarding all United Nations resolutions and defying the will of the international community. Therefore, it is time for the world organisation to take proper measures to force Israel to respect U.N. resolutions and reestablish United Nations credibility. Israel's raids on other countries and its continued occupation of Arab territory should not be condemned only but stemmed and ended for good.

Sawt Al Shaab: GCC summit nears

THE heads of the Gulf Cooperation Council states intend to hold a summit meeting in Abu Dhabi shortly to discuss the Iran-Iraq war and their joint defence strategy. This summit is bound to pave the way for an Islamic summit that could lay down measures to be taken towards ending the Gulf conflict and bringing about peace in that region. The Gulf heads of state are well aware of the danger of this conflict and the tragedies it has been causing to Islamic and Arab interests, and the material and human losses inflicted over the past six years of fighting. The Gulf countries are also concerned over the future of navigation in their area because Iran has recently been stepping up attacks on tankers and other vessels in an attempt to paralyse the Arab Gulf states' power and end their support for Iraq. The Gulf countries are called on to join efforts and use military power to deter Iran from pursuing its ambitions in their area and to force the Iranian regime to accept the calls of peace and reach a settlement with Iraq and the Arab Nation. We have faith and confidence in the leaders of the Arab Gulf states to take effective measures in their coming summit to safeguard the Arab Nation's interests.

Thursday's

Al RA'I: Facing the challenges

HIS Majesty King Hussein has just concluded another round of talks with Iraqi president Saddam Hussein aimed at unifying Arab ranks in the face of common challenges. The visit to Baghdad was part of Jordan's national endeavours for building a solid Arab front and launching joint Arab action in the face of Israel's aggression and Iran's continued onslaught on Iraqi territory. Jordan is launching a political offensive to ensure Arab solidarity; and for this reason the King's visits to Arab countries are bound to open the way of achieving such solidarity. Jordan realises that dangers to the nation emanate from the weakness of the Arabs and the lack of joint action in the face of continued acts of aggression on their nation by its common enemies. The Arabs are now called on to unify their stand and not allow time to pass by without meaningful action leading towards solidarity. Arab leaders are called on to undertake measures that are bound to enhance their national endeavours and safeguard their national interests.

Al Dustour: Jordan reaffirms religious unity

IN his meeting with Greek Orthodox clergymen, King Hussein reaffirmed Jordan's total commitment to save the holy places and uphold its support of the Arab inhabitants under Israeli rule. The King said that Jordan regards a recent Greek Orthodox Conference in Jerusalem as of great importance because it is conducive to harmony and the cause of Islamic-Christian cooperation and co-existence. Jordan, the King said, has a special responsibility towards the future generations of the occupied Arab territories which await liberation from servitude. For this reason, the King said Jordan has been exerting all efforts to achieve a just and durable peace in the Holy Land, which is a focal point for all monotheistic religions. The conference which was held in Jerusalem stressed the importance of the spiritual weapon and faith in God and was a contribution by the Orthodox church towards safeguarding the holy places and sacred shrines for Christians and Muslims alike. We hope that such conferences would contribute meaningfully towards exposing Israel's illegal measures and giving momentum for efforts designed to bring peace to the Middle East.

VIEW FROM AMMAN

The Arab World: Some global questions

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber is professor of political science at the University of Jordan. Until recently he was the head of the University's Centre for Strategic Studies. He is a former minister of national economy, (1973), and a former dean of the faculty of economics and administrative sciences at the University of Jordan. Dr. Abu Jaber is the author of several books, and has written many articles that appeared in national and international newspapers and magazines. The article below is the first in a weekly column that he will be writing for the Jordan Times.

ONCE in a while I still gaze across the Valley in the direction of Jerusalem and wonder what has happened to us and how it is that we Arabs do not seem to be able to cope with our problems. Although we still need to develop, to raise the standard of living, and improve our quality of life, our major problems are not economic. Basically, our problems are political; internally as well as externally. It is in this sphere that the direction of our lives, our very survival as a nation, though divided into many entities, is questioned. Ideologically dismembered, torn between the extremes of left and right, we not only cannot agree upon the broad outlines of our nation, but often find it easier to engage in dialogue with our enemies than with each other. How is it that other nations, when faced with danger, close their ranks, coalesce and unite while we, on the other hand, go into a process of further atomization and fragmentation?

Forty years ago, when still a young boy with dreams, I never thought possible the reality of the nightmare of the Arab World today. And sometimes when, during the course of discussion of the situation, someone remarks that "we have not reached rock bottom yet," I wince. Such a notion defies the imagination and in the heart there still lingers a hope, a faint one to be sure, but still a hope that

this cannot be true.

From the "water to the water": the waters of the Atlantic to the waters of the Arabian (sometimes called the Persian) Gulf, the Arab World is in trouble. Not just with "nice" little problems like those of development, opening schools, increasing salaries, or social benefits, but the very legitimacy of these states is often in question and their very survival is at stake. Only in a very few countries has the question of the legitimacy of the state and leadership been established. In most, fear of a *coup d'état* is still held like a sword of Damocles over the heads of some leaders who themselves came to power down that very path. Life does not go on smoothly like it does for other peoples but in fits and starts, sudden bursts of energy permeated by seemingly popular lethargy.

We do a lot of talking and love to argue, but few matters are ever resolved as we move from one shocking state to another with relatively little concern. Torn between the poles of idealism and our daily lives, our past and present, we disagree on everything, from the trivial to the momentous. Sometimes our dialogue even among ourselves seems to be designed to empty us of energy rather than move us to a higher plane of action. From what strange syndrome are we suffering?

These questions and others like them that touch on the very fabric of our life, internal and external, are in search of answers. Answers that cannot be forthcoming unless the questions are posed properly and until the dialogue is initiated: A dialogue that has parameters, a framework and a focus so that it will not get lost in our penchant for abstraction. It should have an agenda ranging from the type of participatory system we want to the type of economy and social order

we anticipate. To this dialogue should be invited representatives from the left, the right, the centre, officials and even those who are now silenced in some of our countries. It should be an Arab League effort with the active support, blessings and at times the active, personal participation of our leaders. Much space, liberality and patience should be provided so that the dialogue which may take years, even decades, will evolve into a beacon lighting the way for each country to develop in its own flexible way, at its own pace, and without duress.

Some might consider this but another academic dream, but a step in this direction is needed lest we continue our interminable strife that will lead further generations to more disasters. Had General Jafar Numairi some guiding principles, albeit broad and flexible, would what happened to the Sudan have ever happened? When he jumped to the position of leadership in Sudan in 1969, that country was supposed to become the breadbasket of at least the Arab World. When he departed, hundreds of thousands of his countrymen had starved to death, millions more were on the brink of starvation and the country in the throes of a bloody civil war resulting from the absence of agreement on the very broad outlines of the state's ideology. Fifty nuclear bombs could not wreak such havoc as he did.

Egypt commenced its development effort under Mohammed Ali circa 1800. Japan commenced its development effort eighty years later. The contrast between the two nations needs no elaboration. Why?

In raising these questions, it is my intention to generate some understanding rather than simply pass on information. Not once in this article were colonialism and Israel mentioned.

Cairo acts to stem fundamentalist tide

By Najla Sammakia
The Associated Press

CAIRO, Egypt — The Egyptian government is responding with a stern hand to the growing challenge of Muslim fundamentalism, who offer the vision of an Islamic state as the answer to this ancient land's modern problems.

Interior Minister Zaki Badr, a devout Muslim in charge of keeping domestic peace, recently told a student group at Alexandria University that fundamentalist violence was forcing the government to take tough action.

"We cannot leave religion in the hands of an extremist minority that wants to monopolise judgment of what is right and what is wrong," Badr said.

Under emergency laws in effect since Muslim extremists killed President Anwar Sadat in 1981, authorities ban fundamentalist demonstrations on grounds they often turn into anti-government disturbances.

Since summer 1985, hundreds have been arrested, including scores of people in recent incidents in the central Egyptian city of Assiut, where the university has become a fundamentalist stronghold.

In one Assiut incident, more than 40 people were jailed after scuffles between young zealots and Assiut University security guards who barred 15 women students from the campus when they refused to remove all-covering veils to allow themselves to be identified.

Club-swinging police later broke up a demonstration by fundamentalists demanding release of those still in jail.

The Islamic state publicly espoused by many Egyptian activists would not necessarily engage in the summary executions, amputations and other harsh punishments that mark revolutionary Iran. The Shi'ite Islam practised in Iran is generally more severe than the mainstream Sunni sect that dominates Egypt.

Instead, its advocates maintain, an Egyptian Islamic state would be a place of justice, honest citizens and service to the poor, based on the sharia, the 1,300-year-old legal and ethical code that was dictated by God to show Muslims how to live their lives.

The current constitution recognises Islam only as "the principal source," not the sole source, for Egyptian law.

Fully implementing the sharia would, for instance, require abolishing bank interest rates, since usury is outlawed in Islam. Fundamentalists have already established investment companies — on the principle of sharing profits and losses — as an alternative to banks.

A sharia constitution would also largely eliminate city nightlife, since Islam forbids alcoholic beverages and women's public dancing.

As in Iran, the fundamentalist upsurge in Egypt is in part a backlash to the Westernisation of Egyptian life. One example: 75 people have been arrested in Cairo in connection with arson attacks on video shops selling what fundamentalists regard as "godless" Western films.

The government's rapprochement with Israel also has antagonised many traditionalist Egyptians.

Fundamentalists differ on the kind of political system they would like to see established. Some extremists want an old-fashioned "caliphate," ruled by a council of religious men. Others say the present republic would be acceptable, as long as it followed the sharia.

President Hosni Mubarak's government contends 90 per cent

of Egypt's legal code already is based on the sharia.

"The people are religious by nature here. We shouldn't fear that people are religious," Mubarak said in a recent interview with the Associated Press.

Nevertheless, he said, the government considers fundamentalism a problem, though one that "we are dealing with... in the proper way."

In a country without independent opinion polls, the popular strength of fundamentalism is difficult to assess. But the signs of growing Islamic fervour are everywhere.

Attendance at mosque prayer services has increased. On the Friday prayer, overflow crowds spill out of the houses of worship and into the streets. Fund-raising campaigns for new mosques have been stepped up.

More veiled women can be seen in Egypt's streets, offices and factories. Religious classes are gaining new importance in the schools. And government television, in an effort to work with the new fundamentalist spirit, is featuring more programmes with prominent preachers and religious scholars.

The move toward Islam, led largely by the young, is developing against the backdrop of a nation tottering on the brink of economic catastrophe.

Foreign debts of \$32 billion, an exploding population, skyrocketing prices, commodity shortages and rampant corruption, all have bred discontent in the 1980s, a period Sadat inaccurately forecast as a time of economic boom because of Egypt's 1979 peace with Israel.

The tough economic situation could lead people to demand change," said Farag Foda, an economist and outspoken foe of the Islamic-state concept.

Parliament member Hassan El Gamal summarised the fundamentalist complaint: "Morals are low, lying and cheating everywhere, and the economy is dangerous."

Gamal, who holds office under the banner of the opposition right-wing new Wafd Party, is a Cairo leader of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood, a long-established Islamic group that is forbidden to take part in politics.

The sharia is the answer, Gamal said, because "Islamic laws are from God and therefore are good for everyone, Christian and Muslim."

But the sharia must achieve supremacy through persuasion, not violence, he said.

"Let me handle the media, television, radio, church and mosque education for just one year, and I will change the history of this country," he said.

Political analysts do not believe the fundamentalists are strong enough to engineer a revolutionary upheaval like Iran's. One key difference: Unlike Iran, much of the Muslim clergy here supports the government.

But even the loudest fundamentalist voices insist they are not preaching violence.

"Every Muslim must spread the word through verses from the Koran (the Muslim holy book), first to Muslims, ignorant of their religion, then to infidels who are not Muslims," said a leader of a student Islamic group at Assiut University, who would not be identified by name.

In this young fundamentalist's vision of an Islamic state, Egypt's 7 million non-Muslims — out of a population of more than 50 million — could retain their faith but would have to pay a special tax, a reversion to an old Islamic system in which non-believers paid to be protected.

But the student leader insisted a non-Muslim would inevitably embrace the faith when his mistakes were pointed out to him.



Ugandan leaders see Qadhafi as friend, benefactor

By Edward Kitaka
The Associated Press

KAMPALA, Uganda — The East African nation of Uganda is forging close military and political ties with Libya. But at the same time, Uganda is seeking to maintain relations with Western nations and its moderate African neighbours.

In recent months, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has thanked the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi, for helping arm the five-year insurgency that seized power in Uganda in January.

Museveni has welcomed the Libyan leader and an 800-member entourage to Kampala, and sent soldiers to Libya for training.

But officially, Museveni's foreign policy is neutral. His government remains interested in aid programmes offered by the United States, Britain and other Western countries. But if the price for Western help is repudiation of Qadhafi, Uganda will forego the aid, Museveni said.

"The Americans call the Libyans terrorists," said Museveni after a trip to Tripoli in August. "I don't believe that rubbish. We find it easy and proper to deal with the Libyan government and

people because they're independent-minded like us. They don't take orders from anybody."

Museveni sees Libya's local "people's committees" as a model for the "resistance committees" established in Ugandan villages.

The committee system is "a major uniting factor between our peoples," said Museveni, who commended Libya for rejecting "so-called representative democracy."

Museveni has said he does not expect to organise elections for at least four years.

Western observers differ on the significance of Museveni's ties with Qadhafi. Some attribute them, in part, to Uganda's need for a continued flow of arms and cheap oil.

Others see the issue as more ideological, a sign that leftist officials are gaining the upper hand in the Ugandan government.

Pro-Western Ugandans, who in January were invited by Museveni to join a broad-based government, have been shunted away from the centre of power, according to a Western diplomat who would speak only on condition of anonymity.

Some Westerners were jailed this month for allegedly plotting Museveni's overthrow.

Since Qadhafi's five-day visit to Uganda last month, the level of

military cooperation has increased. This coincided with an upsurge of attacks in northern Uganda by rebel soldiers loyal to previous regimes.

Last week, government sources said, three Soviet-made military transport planes from Libya landed at Entebbe airport and unloaded assorted military equipment.

The Libyans also have offered five military helicopters to Uganda, according to a diplomatic source.

A barter trade agreement was signed during Museveni's visit to Libya in August. Under the accord, Museveni said, Libya will supply Uganda with crude oil, cement, gypsum and tractors in exchange for coffee, cotton, tobacco, hides, soybeans, fruits and timber.

"In spite of what the Americans are saying about Col. Qadhafi," Museveni said during the visit, "there is no doubt that he and his colleagues have done a lot for their people, for instance, building 24,000 kilometres of tarmac road in only 16 years and over 46,000 housing units in the last three years."

Qadhafi, reciprocating Museveni's visit, arrived in Uganda Sept. 6 on his way back from the non-aligned nations' summit in Zimbabwe.

His delegation flew into Entebbe in eight planes and included scores of armed guards who accompanied the Libyan leader throughout his visit, often breaking into chants of "down U.S.A." and "Death to America."

At a news conference in Uganda, Qadhafi spoke of the military assistance provided to Museveni during his guerrilla war, saying, "we were partners in the struggle."

Qadhafi then offered a partial apology for having aided Ugandan dictator Idi Amin during his bloody reign in the 1970s. Qadhafi said he supported Amin because of the dictator's expulsion of Israelis from Uganda and because "at the time he appeared to be working in the interests of the people of Uganda."

During the visit, Qadhafi met with leaders of Uganda's Muslim community — which comprises about 10 per cent of the 14 million population — and told them Christianity was a colonial institution that had been used to subjugate Africa.

Museveni's government neither endorsed nor repudiated Qadhafi's remarks, saying he was free to speak his mind, but the comments raised a storm of protest.

Why Argentina's Alfonsín remarkable

President Alfonsín of Argentina has received a rare honour, never given before to an individual. Tim Cooke describes what the honour is and how it has come about.

BUENOS AIRES — The European Prize for Human Rights, awarded by the Council of Europe to President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina, has never before been given to an individual.

Such an honour reflects the remarkable way in which the Argentine leader in just three years has restored his country's democratic image, and returned it to the level of prestige and credibility it deserves.

Just 10 years ago, Argentina and its rulers had become synonymous with political violence, totalitarian rule and human rights abuses. The military coup of 1976 traumatised society and left indelible scars which today are only just beginning to heal.

More than 8,000 people, mostly political activists or their relatives, "disappeared" during the period of military rule, abducted by armed squads linked to the military and security forces. The true figure may be even higher as many people were too terrified even to report the abduction of a friend or relative.

President Alfonsín's achievement, unprecedented in Latin America, has been to head a civilian government with no traditional base of support within the armed forces, and place nine military rulers on trial for their conduct in the "dirty war."

Five of them are serving long prison sentences and the three military leaders responsible for the disastrous 1982 war with Britain over the Falkland Islands are in prison.

Mr. Alfonsín delivered his election promise to bring to justice those responsible for human rights violations by starting at the top of the chain of command. Trials are proceeding against higher-level subordinates in the military and police.

An intense debate continues within the government, the ruling Radical Party and the opposition, over how far down the chain of command the trials should go. "Obedience to orders" is the escape clause which the lawyers of both serving and retired junior officers facing charges are trying

to use to absolve their clients from blame.

Opponents of the argument and especially the families of the "disappeared" say that a political and moral principle has to be safeguarded: that military officers must obey the laws of the country and not those of their superiors when the two come into conflict. It is a delicate political issue, over which President Alfonsín himself has been ambiguous.

The president does not enjoy the same level of prestige at home as he does abroad. After three years in office he is in the middle of an economic crisis, and faces many diverse and powerful vested interests which view his liberal government with suspicion and at times outright hostility.

Some groups have much stronger ties to the military than the ruling party. His government has removed the military from the front line of politics, but their presence behind the scenes is still detectable, and Mr. Alfonsín's speeches are constantly filled with exhortations to national unity so as to consolidate Argentina's nascent democracy.

His vision to modernise Argentina will not be achieved overnight. His party recently

launched a political initiative to create alliances for mid-term elections to the Congress and regional governorship next year, and to push legislation through Congress this year.

An important constitutional reform is on the legislative agenda, to create a prime minister to head the government, alongside a president who will head the state.

Recently, President Alfonsín said that his own political ambitions were not to seek re-election. He also states that there will be no amnesty for military leaders guilty of human rights violations.

No-one doubts that somewhere down the chain of command the trials will have to stop, and that decision will have to come from President Alfonsín himself, before his term of office ends in 1989.

The European prize is therefore a fitting international recognition for a statesman who has achieved what five years ago would have seemed impossible in Argentina. At the same time, it provides moral support in the battle against opponents at home during the difficult period ahead — Financial Times feature.

Soyinka: Road to Nobel Prize passed through Amman

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Wole Soyinka, Nigerian winner of this year's Nobel Prize for Literature, may have had to wait longer for this well-deserved honour, if it wasn't for the dedication of two fellow dramatists: Joan Littlewood and Nidali Ashgar.

The two actresses-directors campaigned for his release from a Nigerian prison in 1979, so that he could perform the leading role in a play that was being set in Paris.

In her countryside home near Amman, Nidali Ashgar told the story to the Jordan Times: "I was directing a play in Beirut," she said, "when Joan called me from Paris asking me to join her as soon as I'm done with my play. She said it was very important."

Ms. Ashgar flew to Paris to find that Ms. Littlewood, the renowned British modern theatre director, was preparing for "La Mumba," a French-language play.

"She then told me the man who was to play the leading role was now in a Nigerian prison," Ms. Ashgar said, thinking to herself at the time that Ms. Littlewood must have been mad. "By God, can't you find some other actor to do it?" she asked.

"The next thing I did," Ms.

Ashgar said, "was to fly to London where I contacted a Conservative deputy (at the House of Commons) whom Joan knew, and pleaded with him to make a big fuss on the parliament floor on human rights violations in Nigeria and about Soyinka." They had six weeks "to get a campaign going, get Soyinka out of prison and put him on the show."

"After several contacts with British writers and journalists, our campaign came to full force," Ms. Ashgar said. "Then things started happening, and within one week — Soyinka was out."

During Nigeria's 1967-1970 civil war, the author played the role of unsuccessful peacemaker, crossing into breakaway Biafra and appealing to rebel leaders to renounce secession. The appeal went unheeded and, after returning to the side of the Nigerian government, he suffered a two year detention.

The only thing Soyinka knew after his release was that he had to go to Paris. Just before his arrival there, Ms. Ashgar said, "Joan told me Soyinka — who was to play the role of La Mumba (the Congo leader) at the Theatre Nationale Populaire — knew no French. There was a Lebanese woman teaching a Nigerian to learn French and play La Mumba, a play

in which I was the assistant choreographer." When he made his first visit to the theatre for a reading of the manuscript, the actors rehearsing there gave him a standing ovation and a long round of applause.

"He listened to the manuscript, but didn't think it was good," Ms. Ashgar said. "He rewrote every scene."

Two weeks to the opening show, Ms. Ashgar, who directed and performed several plays, had to take the role of the secretary to La Mumba, because Ms. Littlewood did not like the other actress's performance.

In the meantime, Ms. Ashgar continued teaching Soyinka the French language. "Wherever we went, we had to converse only in French, in cafes and restaurants — everywhere."

Assessing her impression of Soyinka, she said: "I discovered a revolutionary man who loved his country. He was completely absorbed by his Yoruba tribe, Nigeria and Africa."

"We talked about his prison experience, played the guitar and sang. He gave me his books and we became friends."

According to Ms. Ashgar, Soyinka's main concern was always people's freedom, human rights and racism.

"He wanted me to understand the problems he had as a black man being thrown out of hotels and restaurants," she said.

Although he has a great measure of self-respect, he suffers, knowing that not all blacks have been able to surmount the wall of racist discrimination," said Ms. Ashgar, who, altogether spent six months, working with Mr. Soyinka in Paris. "It was a great experience for me," she recalls.

Describing his performance in La Mumba, she said "he was excellent. He introduced African songs to the play, and they were great."

Ms. Ashgar said she was studying the possibility of inviting Soyinka to Jordan and perhaps, arrange for a play of his to be produced here, in Arabic.

Soyinka has been widely acclaimed as Africa's greatest writer in the English language. He is best known as a dramatist, but has also written poetry, memoirs, critical essays and novels. His themes include politics and philosophy, myth, and the everyday dilemmas of everyday man.

Gerald Moore in "Twelve African Writers" explained the philosophy expressed in Soyinka's synthesis of modern dilemmas:

"In a world where most of mankind is blindly intent upon repeating the follies and crimes of the past, it is the hero-artist alone



Wole Soyinka

who hazards his own existence in one desperate effort to disturb the cycle of fate, to alter in some way the repetitive pattern of events."

His novel "The Man Died," appearing after the Biafran war, was promptly banned by Nigerian authorities.

Born on July 13, 1934, Soyinka attended university at Ibadan in Nigeria and Leeds in England and spent 18 months as a playwright at London's Royal Court Theatre in the late 1950's.

He returned to Nigeria and formed a theatre group called the 1960 Masks which won instant popularity in post-independent Nigeria. He was later to form another group, the Orisun



Nidali Ashgar

Theatre, which performed several Yoruba-rooted plays. As a literary arts professor, he taught literature and theatre at the Nigerian universities of Lagos, Ibadan and Ife. In 1983, Soyinka ventured into the field of cinema and produced a political satire "Blues for the Prodigal," based on Nigeria's contemporary experience. It was seized by the authorities and returned after being doctored.

Ms. Ashgar described Soyinka as a tall, very slim guy, lots of hair with ordinary black trousers and African hand-painted shirt.

Soyinka is the first black African to win the Nobel.

Brazil designs its torture-victims monument

By Gloria Helena Rey
The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil — Architect Oscar Niemeyer says designing a monument to victims of torture under Latin American military regimes has given him more satisfaction than creating buildings in Brasilia that have become the capital's landmarks.

"Human life is more important than architecture," Niemeyer, 78, said in an interview. "For a long time I've been wanting to make a sculpture that is a protest — a cry against repression and torture in Latin America."

Niemeyer said his latest creation, to be called "Torture — Never Again," is for people who suffered under Brazil's right-wing military regime of 1964-1985 and under military governments in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and other countries.

The focus of the torture memorial, however, will be Brazil. It will contain the names of the estimated 200 people who died and 140 who "disappeared" during Brazil's military rule.

The monument, which is to go on a site still to be selected by the municipal government in Rio de Janeiro, will be 82 feet long and 23 feet high. It will consist of a concrete arc with one end piercing a human-like figure.

"That's how repression here was: Violent, savage and dramatic," Niemeyer said.

The architect, who has been commissioned to work in France, Italy, Algeria, Libya and Saudi Arabia, designed the major government buildings in Brazil's inland capital, including congress and the presidential Palace of Dawn.

The memorial was commissioned by a human rights group also known as Torture — Never Again. Its cost is estimated

at \$71,000 which the organisation plans to raise through concerts and art auctions.

Niemeyer is providing his services free, and the money will pay for his supplies.

The architect, who has been a member of the Brazilian Communist Party for 50 years, left the country shortly after the armed forces took power in 1964 and went to France. He returned 15 years later, when the regime declared an amnesty.

Niemeyer never was formally charged with anything, but he said, "I was pressured into leaving the country. My works were no longer commissioned, they met obstacles."

The civilian government that took office in March 1985 has made a point of inviting Niemeyer back to Brasilia as an honoured guest and is reforming several public projects in the capital done under the military regime when Niemeyer's designs and concepts were unworkable.

In Rio de Janeiro, land will be given for the torture memorial by the municipal government, which is run by the Socialist-oriented Democratic Labour Party. Niemeyer is publicly supporting the party in gubernatorial and congressional elections set for Nov. 15.

The Communist Party has formed a coalition in Rio de Janeiro with parties seen as more conservative than Democratic Labour.

Niemeyer said the Communists won't get his vote this time, but he added, "I will always be a Communist and a free citizen."

The head of Torture — Never Again, Flora Abreu, said in an interview the Niemeyer monument will "help recover our history and keep the nation's memory alive."

Africa awakens to ecological abuse

By Lawrence Bartlett
The Associated Press

HARARE, Zimbabwe — On a continent ravaged by drought, famine and plagues of locusts and grasshoppers, there is a growing awareness among some African leaders that abuse of the environment can foment disaster.

The awakening to environmental issues is a significant trend on a continent where many people appear to be resigned to ecological changes. Many peasants view the loss of woodland and desertification — a term used by environmentalists to describe dying land — as beyond their control.

Perhaps the most glaring example of African environmental neglect has been the desertification of areas where forests once thrived, where parched river beds and lakes have replaced areas once abundant with water.

Desertification was one of the major factors causing the Ethiopian drought of 1983-85 that brought the world images of skeletal children dying in their mothers' arms. These televised images sparked a huge international relief campaign.

"Hindisat has now taught us that the mismanagement of our environment has greatly increased the frequency and severity of drought," Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe told an international meeting on the environment earlier this month in Harare.

The Daily Nation, Kenya's leading newspaper, echoed Mugabe's remarks in a Sept. 25 editorial.

"Not long ago, those crying out for protection of the environment were apt to be dismissed as cranks and radicals," the newspaper said in commenting on a series of environmental articles it had just published.

The African Development Bank's report to the U.N.-backed World Commission on Environment and Development at its Sept. 14-20 meeting in Harare warned of awakening too late to environmental degradation.

Other prominent figures — including Zimbabwe novelist Wilson Katiyo — have lamented that the Africa of their youth, rich in wildlife and vegetation, is vanishing.

"I looked for the rivers where I

used to swim and they were dry. I looked for the forests where we picked wild fruit and they were gone," he said in an interview.

"We used to love going into the hills to climb trees and watch our cattle. We never went home for lunch — it was in the trees around us," he said.

He left what was then Rhodesia, ruled by whites, for political reasons in 1965. He studied in London before and became a writer, got married and raised two children in a farmhouse in France.

He published two novels — one called "Son of the Soil" — and returned to Zimbabwe at independence in 1980.

Katiyo headed home for the traditional welcome of a slaughtered beast, beer drinking and festivity.

"By the time I got there I was quite upset. The rivers that used to stop buses when they were in flood were dry, although it was the end of the rainy season," he recalled.

"And when I got home I was shocked to see that the bush were now built where our crop lands used to be. My original home area was a real desert and the people had followed the retreating vegetation to run away from the dead soil."

"When I was a boy, if you walked a kilometre out of the village you could get lost in the bush. Now the hills are bare."

The bush and forest were stripped for fuel, to build homes, granaries and cattle-drawn plows, and cleared for crops as old, overused lands died.

"The U.N. commission heard in Harare, for example, that tropical forests are disappearing at the rate of 1.3 million hectares a year. A top official of Tanzania's ministry of natural resources, Ndeviro Kitomari, said that his East African nation's central Shinyanga region would become a desert within 30 years if current wood consumption trends continued. He said each resident would need to plant 20 trees a year to replace the wood being used."

Zimbabwe, although able to feed itself, is listed as one of the African countries threatened by desertification.

Although the countries most threatened are those below the Sahara desert — which is encroaching onto once-marginal croplands — much of the continent is in danger.

West Germany's Baader-Meinhof nightmare revived

By Douglas Hamilton
Reuters

BONN — A terror offensive which police say is led by a husband-and-wife team has pitched West Germany back to the dark days of the 1970s, when bloody attacks by Baader-Meinhof guerrillas shook the country.

Security experts say the outlawed Red Army Faction (RAF) heirs to the urban guerrilla group founded by Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof, has returned with a vengeance to its fanatical war against what it sees as Western imperialism.

The group has struck five times in the past 21 months, killing seven people with bullets and bombs.

In the latest attack, a masked pair shot dead two foreign ministry aides in Bonn on October 10.

A nationwide manhunt and rewards totaling \$2 million have so far failed to lead to any arrests. The current wave of attacks began with the murder of arms executive Ernst Zimmermann at his Munich home in February 1985.

One couple, Horst and Barbara Meyer, were the first to be named as suspects in the Munich killing, and the first to be sought for the murder of von Braunmühl.

"The Meyers have quite clearly seized command of the RAF for themselves," a senior police officer has said.

A further six suspects were later named in connection with the Bonn killing, all of them sought for previous attacks claimed by or attributed to RAF.

In a statement on Oct. 24 police again focused attention on the couple, saying they had "intensified the search" for them

and alerted police in neighbouring countries.

Like the late Baader and Meinhof, Meyer and his wife have since become joint public enemy number one.

Horst Meyer, 29, is a former electrician and his wife, who is 30, has worked as a telephone operator and saleswoman. They are reported to have married in 1979.

Their smiling faces top wanted posters in thousands of public buildings.

New pictures distributed this month were taken by police before the Meyers went underground in the summer of 1984 to join the RAF hard-core.

Four years ago, justice authorities believed deaths and imprisonment had shrunk the RAF to a tiny, leaderless rump no longer capable of organising terrorist campaigns.

But a typewriter and a gun provide chilling evidence that the group is not only back but conducting a highly-organised offensive, determined to undermine continuity with its past.

The typewriter used to type a tract claiming responsibility for the Bonn murder also produced claims found after the four previous attacks in Munich and Frankfurt, police say.

The gun which killed von Braunmühl had been used before, in an RAF murder nine years ago. Police believe it was deliberately chosen to show that the movement, if not its original members, has survived.

Security experts say the RAF core numbers up to 25 guerrillas, backed by some 200 "semi-legal militants" who, like the Meyers, can quietly drop out of circulation at any time.

The militants are believed to handle logistics for RAF attacks,

renting modest apartments, stealing inconspicuous cars, and gathering information on targets.

When the target is set up, the killers move in, then vanish, leaving false helpers to remove any evidence.

The experts say these techniques are far more sophisticated than in Baader-Meinhof days, when guerrilla members rented their own luxury flats, stole expensive cars and made bloody daylight attacks.

"These people have so far made not one mistake. What we have to do is force them to act quickly so they will get careless," a senior official overseeing the manhunt said.

Von Braunmühl was the RAF's first political victim and its first in the capital, a source of deep concern for police guarding politicians before January's general election.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann has ordered more bodyguards and bullet-proof cars, but he stresses there is no way to guard all potential RAF targets.

Zimmermann is spearheading a drive to "turn" wavering RAF members with promises of immunity or clemency, and he hopes to unnerve the guerrillas by blanketing West Germany with computer-enhanced updates of their pictures on the wanted posters, together with detailed descriptions issued daily.

Critics who doubt his plan say the guerrilla group is far too fanatical, and ruthless, to harbour potential informers. They point out that it was tips from the public or pure luck which put most guerrillas behind bars.

To date, 43 RAF members have been jailed and 14 have died in shoot-outs or committed suicide in prison. But none has ever

surrendered and at least 22 remain at large. 12 of them women.

The guerrillas have killed more than 30 people since 1972, nine during a bloody six-month climax in 1977.

The onslaught stopped after jailed leaders committed suicide in Stuttgart's Stammheim prison when West German commands ended an aircraft hijacking aimed at forcing their release.

Then, in late 1984, a series of attacks to win political status for jailed guerrillas heralded the new murder offensive.

Since February 1985, the RAF has killed two Munich "military-industrial" executives and a driver, murdered a U.S. soldier and used his identification to plant a car bomb which killed two at a U.S. base, and slaughtered von Braunmühl.

The group's once close ties to Mideast guerrillas have withered and its attempts to forge links with Irish and Basque guerrillas got nowhere.

But its latest tracts revive the Middle East link.

The RAF now describes its target as: "European political cooperation whose goal is to plan and prepare the liquidation of the anti-imperialist struggle and to try to prevent a social and political explosion in the Middle East."

The murder of von Braunmühl was aimed at someone the RAF believed embodied this target," a confidential Bonn report said.

In a recent television interview, jailed former members rejected the RAF's armed struggle as an error and said they had renounced terrorism as a political weapon.

One of them, Angelika Speitel, said: "I can't understand that I was once one of them. They are spilling the future for all of us."

'Socially conscious' investment funds spread their arms

By Rick Gladstone
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Americans are showing a growing interest in investment funds that call themselves "socially responsible" — devoid of companies that pollute, discriminate, build nuclear bombs or do business with South Africa.

At least five of these funds are attracting billions of dollars from investors. And analysts say the movement is attracting the attention of corporations and major investment firms.

"The social investment movement has been steadily growing since the early 1980s, but all of a sudden in last few years it has experienced incredibly rapid growth," said Gordon Davidson, an officer of the social investment forum, a Boston-based trade and investment association.

"As much as anything, it's finally providing investors an appropriate vehicle to express their ethical concerns," he said. These investors are also finding they don't have to sacrifice profits

for principles.

"I think maybe the biggest reason the funds have grown is that their performance has been competitive with other funds," said Douglas Cogan, a researcher for the Investment Responsibility Research Centre in Washington.

Figures compiled by the Council on Economic Priorities, a New York-based research group, show the amount of money managed by such funds jumped from \$40 billion in 1984 to \$100 billion last year.

Davidson says well-established Wall Street investment houses once ignored these funds, but now are trying to accommodate them because of the enormous amount of money involved.

We're getting a lot of brokers coming in for information, because they're getting pressured by their clients," he said. "It used to be that the big brokers were not bother with social investing."

The funds agree that the catalyst for their growth has been the movement against South Africa's policies of racial separation.

More than 70 American universities have ordered their endowment funds to divest South African holdings. Local governments in 17 of America's 50 states and 69 counties and cities have taken similar action.

"People just became aware they were investing in companies that were doing a lot of business down there, and they just didn't like it."

Social investment funds vary in scope. Some, like the 14-year-old Dreyfus Third Century Fund in New York, evaluate corporations by their policies on consumer protection, occupational safety and the environment.

Others, like the Pax World Fund of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which was formed in 1971 by Methodist clergymen, have screening requirements that rule out investments in nuclear weapons builders and other defence contractors.

One successful fund is working assets, a San Francisco-based money-market fund founded by eight people a few years ago with capital of \$100,000. By April of this year, it was managing assets

totaling \$80 million.

"We do not invest in missiles or nuclear power, South Africa, toxic waste," said spokeswoman Carmen Wylie. Instead, she said, the fund invests in housing, education and energy conservation.

Smaller though still successful is New Alternatives, an environmental investment fund based in Great Neck, New York.

These funds have shown respectable earnings.

Dreyfus' return on investment in 1985, for instance, was 30.16 per cent over the previous year, New Alternatives was up 23.4 and Pax was up 24.1. The Lipper General Equity Fund average, based on the records of 490 mutual funds, was up 27.17 per cent for the same period.

Although "socially responsible" funds remain a relatively small element in the investing world, they contend that companies are beginning to take notice that investors are putting money where their consciences are.

Feature film — Death by Prescription — Saturday at 10:20

JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat. — Nov. 1, 1986 — senior tutor, and Thomas Crawford, a scientist of international repute.

8:30 You again

Henry and Matthew continue their strained father and son relationship as Henry visits a social researcher.

9:10 Sat. Variety Show

10:20 Feature Film

Death By Prescription

Starring: Timothy West

A well respected doctor is accused of murdering his elderly patients. Did doctor Adams want to relieve them of their suffering or was he hoping for an early legacy from them? A sensational trial ends in acquittal, but has the doctor's name really been cleared?

Sun. — Nov. 2, 1986

8:30 Carol Burnett

9:10 Cosmos

Message From the Sky

What are the secrets of life? Are we alone in the Cosmos? Have we been visited? On the Cosmic Calendar, where every day stands for forty million years, we trace our ancestry and find death to be the mechanism of our evolution. We follow the rise of intelligence as the hallmark of our species and wonder about life elsewhere.

10:20 Dallas

Turning Point

Mon. — Nov. 3, 1986

8:30 No Place Like Home

9:10 Edge of Darkness

James Godbolt, frightened of exposure by the enquiry, admits that he was in the pay of Bennett the head of the Northmore Company, and that he led Enma and the GAIA team into the plant.

10:20 Strangers and Brothers

Though unaware of it himself, the master of Lewis Eliot's Cambridge College is terminally ill. Two candidates present themselves as his likely successors: Paul Jago, the humane but academically undistinguished

Tue. — Nov. 4, 1986

8:30 Music Box

10:20 Dempsey and Makepeace

Prize Lighter

Another adventure with the crime-fighting duo.

Wed. — Nov. 5, 1986

8:30 Three's Company

9:00 Doc. 11 Architecture at the Crossroads

Berlin — The city: A space for living

The International Architecture Exhibition in Berlin, scheduled for 1987, is the most important event in modern town planning. The exhibition has a subject — the city once again as a space for living.

9:30 Alfred Hitchcock

10:20 The Great Bookie Robbery

Thur. — Nov. 6, 1986

8:30 Check it Out.

Three armed gangsters entered the store and force the manager to transmit a TV commercial against his store.

9:10 Falcon Crest

10:20 Feature Film

Gun fight at Black Horse Canyon

Starring:

Dale Robertson

Jack Ging

Fri. — Nov. 7, 1986

Connors makes ill-tempered exit from Hong Kong tennis

HONG KONG (R) — Top-seeded American Jimmy Connors made a bad-tempered exit from the \$200,000 Hong Kong Grand Prix Tennis Tournament, losing his quarter-final against India's Ramesh Krishnan 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

The match Friday was marked by outbursts of temper by Connors who picked arguments with line judges, the umpire and even members of the crowd. In the second set he was given a code violation warning after an extended dispute with court officials.

Although Connors won the first

set, he was already being tested by the seventh-seeded Krishnan's patient baseline game which eventually proved too much for the tournament favourite's composure.

Krishnan, fresh from his first Grand Prix success of the year in the Japan Open, won the second set and took a firm hold on the

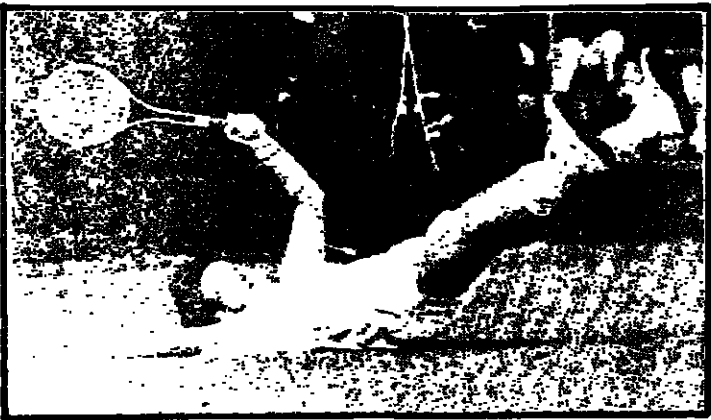
third. But Connors then staged a typically pugnacious finale, fighting back from 5-0 down and saving three match points before Krishnan secured his victory.

Krishnan said: "This is the first time I have beaten Connors. I have played him several times but before he was always played the big points really well. In the end I kept my groundstrokes very deep and did not make as many mistakes as Connors."

Pat Cash of Australia continued his successful comeback after injured by knocking out sixth-seeded American Jonathan Canter 6-3, 7-6.

Cash, 5-1 down in the second set, clawed his way back to force a tiebreaker which he won 8-6. But the Australian said: "I did not think I was playing my very best tennis and I think it will be two or three months before I reach my peak."

In the other quarter-finals Andres Gomez of Ecuador, the number two seed, beat American Scott Davis 6-2, 6-4, while Davis' compatriot Aaron Krickstein, seeded three, defeated fifth-seeded Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union 6-2, 7-6.



Jimmy Connors ... fell to Krishnan

McEnroe loses to 100th seeded Casal in Paris

PARIS (R) — John McEnroe tumbled out of the Paris Open tournament Friday, ousted by Spanish qualifier Sergio Casal after a row with the umpire over a disputed line call.

Fifth-seeded McEnroe, who had won his last three tournaments in the United States, was dispatched by the world's 100th-ranked player 6-3, 7-6 at the end of a nerve-tangling tiebreaker which he lost 11-9 after he thought he had won it.

The former world number one turned furiously on British umpire Jeremy Shales after his quarter-final, convinced that a service Casal had been unable to return at 8-7 had won him the tie-break.

McEnroe had returned to his chair but a line judge signalled the chair out and Shales upheld the decision, forcing the American to serve again.

McEnroe served too long — his fourth double-fault of the match — and although he earned a third set point at 9-8 he could not maintain the momentum, hitting two shots into the net before Casal beat him with a fizzing pass in the

far corner.

"You're the worst umpire I ever had in my life. You'll never work another match for me," McEnroe said.

The American, who had already been infuriated by a series of erratic line-calls against him, added: "I just don't feel he should be doing my matches any more. I don't think they should put him on court."

The defeat killed off McEnroe's remote hopes of qualifying for next month's Masters Tournament in New York and he said he would probably not play in the London Grand Prix next month.

Casal, the third qualifier in McEnroe's path after American Todd Nelson and Haitian Ronald Agener, did well to win, irrespective of the line-calls. "This is my best result so far," he said afterwards.

The fair-haired Spaniard gained the first crucial service break in the fourth game with his second break point and held his nerve to take the first set, saving three break points in the ninth game.

Dujon, Benjamin save W. Indies

SAHIWAL, Pakistan (R) — An unbroken eighth-wicket partnership of 93 between Jeff Dujon and Winston Benjamin Friday saved West Indies from further humiliation after Tuesday's dramatic collapse in the first test.

The pair came together when the tourists were tottering at 145 for seven against a Punjab Governor's XI, and took the score to 234 at close of play on the first day of the three-day fixture.

West Indies again showed its vulnerability to spin, losing four wickets to the young Lahore leg spinner Nasir Javed. He caught and bowled the off-form visiting skipper Viv Richards for nought in the last over before lunch.

It was another leg-spinner, Abdul Qadir, who claimed six wickets for 16 in West Indies' dramatic collapse in the first test against Pakistan. It was bowled out for 53 in the second innings, its lowest ever test score, giving Pakistan a 186-run victory and a 1-0 lead in the three-test series.

West Indies made four changes from the test side and began confidently enough, despite losing Gordon Greenidge for only nine.



Al Faisali and Al Duffatein draw: Al Faisali drew 1-1 with Al Duffatein on Friday at Amman Stadium. In the photo, one of Al Faisali's defenders, Mohammad Yaman (in light jersey), clears the ball before Al Duffatein's Tahia Theib has a chance to reach it. To the left, Al Faisali's Ahmad Alrussan and Al Duffatein's Walid Khass watch the action.

Liverpool could test Norwich's title claim

LONDON (R) — Norwich could join a long list of English clubs who have gone to the top of the league table in late summer and then, like the leaves, come down to earth as autumn sets in.

Manager Ken Brown's side climbed to the top of the First Division three for only the second time in its history after losing just one of its first 10 games of the season.

But vertigo has since set in and Saturday's game at Liverpool will show whether Norwich is the stuff of champions or whether it is another Manchester City, a club which flattered in the early weeks only to deceive its supporters by being relegated at the end of the season four years ago.

Norwich's rise has been helped by the First Division fixture list which kept the club away from the top sides in the early weeks of the season.

Two weeks ago Norwich met West Ham and could only draw at home. A defeat at Wimbledon followed and another defeat at Anfield could well spell the end of Norwich's Indian summer.

Liverpool, in fifth place two points behind Norwich, has been curiously inconsistent in recent weeks, following last weekend's crushing 4-1 defeat by Luton with a League Cup victory by the same margin against Leicester Wednesday night.

Its performance still depends a great deal on whether Kenny Dalglish plays, and the antics of goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar mean visiting forwards are always in with a chance of grabbing an unexpected goal.

League leader Nottingham Forest, one point ahead of Norwich, plays host to Sheffield Wednesday while third-placed Tottenham takes part in the series of London Derby matches which

cover the capital on Saturday. Tottenham should have too much class for Wimbledon, especially if striker Clive Allen keeps up his scoring average of just over a goal a game this season.

Arsenal, one place behind its north London rival after six games without defeat, should manage at least a draw at Charlton, although the newly-promoted side from across the city has surprised a lot of people with its resilience.

The most vital game in the capital takes place at Chelsea where the home side takes on Watford with manager John Hollins' job probably dependent on the result.

Chelsea, racked by internal disputes, have slumped to fourth from bottom after some dismal displays which culminated in this week's 2-1 League Cup defeat by Fourth Division Cardiff.

Hollins, a former Chelsea player, has stuck manfully to his task but the declaration of his chairman Ken Bates that "I'm not going to sack John Hollins" can be loosely translated in English soccer terms as meaning the manager can afford no further slip-ups if he is to remain in office.

West Ham, only four points off the lead, stages potentially the highest quality game of the weekend when it welcomes third-placed Everton in a televised match on Sunday.

Castella, Waitz favoured in NY

NEW YORK (AP) — Rob De Castella of Australia, making his first appearance in the New York City Marathon, and Grete Waitz of Norway, seeking a record-tying eighth victory, are strong favourites for Sunday's race.

Neither, however, agrees with the assessment.

De Castella believes he will be strongly tested by two-time defending champion Orlando Pizzolato of Italy and Robleh Djama of Djibouti, who finished ahead of him last year at Chicago.

Waitz thinks she will be severely challenged by Lisa Martin of Australia.

If the expected battles ensue in the demanding 42.2 kilometres event through the city's five districts, they would provide some high drama for the race which starts at 1530 GMT Sunday.

So far, in the 16-year history of the race, there have been only two close finishes — when Alberto Salazar beat Rodolfo Gomez of Mexico by four seconds in 1982 and Rod Dixon of New Zealand became the first foreign winner in 1983, beating Geoff Smith of Britain by nine seconds.

Sulayem clinches Middle East title

MUSCAT, Oman (AP) — Mohammad Ibn Sulayem of Dubai won the 7th Oman International Rally on Friday. The win clinched the 1986 Middle East title for the veteran driver.

In three previous outings here, Sulayem had never managed to finish the race, much less win it.

Sulayem's Toyota Celica Turbo finished almost four minutes ahead of three-time British champion Jimmy McRae, who was driving a Porsche.

McRae was the top seed in the 1,000 kilometre race, sanctioned by the Paris-based International Sports Automobile Federation.

Only seven of 24 starters finished the gruelling, three-day event.

In third place was former Lebanese champion, Tony Georgiou, now based in Oman. The other four finishers were Omani drivers.

The final event in this year's Middle East championship is scheduled for Dubai in December. But Sulayem, who has earned 72 points in the first three meets, now is unbeatable.

His nearest rival, Jabbar Al Marri of Qatar, has 29 points. Al Marri's Audi Quattro went out on the first day of the Muscat event.

Egypt's Zamalek reaches finals

CAIRO (R) — Two first-half goals by striker Gamal Abdul Hamid put Egypt's Zamalek into the final of the African Champions' Cup, beating Cameroun's Canon Yaounde 2-0 in a second leg semi-final match played here Friday.

Zamalek won the tie 3-2 on aggregate and will now meet the winner of the other semi-final tie between Zambia's Nkana Red Devils and Africa Sport of Ivory Coast.

Abdul Hamid netted the opener 24 minutes into the match with a left-foot drive which bounced off the hands of goalkeeper Jacques Songo'o.

Twelve minutes later, Abdul Hamid made it 2-0 when he caught Yaounde's defence napping with a header that found the net to the left of Songo'o.

Zamalek, who won the trophy in 1984 but lost in the semi-final stage the following year, was all over the Camerounians for most of the match. But Songo'o's heroics and captain Emmanuel Kunde's experience prevented the home side from increasing the margin.

Zamalek, coached by Briton Richard Parker, now joins city rival National in the finals of Africa's two club trophies.

German mountaineer loses companions

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) — The only remaining member of a Bavarian mountain Himalchuli expedition said Thursday that he left the mountain after finding no trace of his missing colleagues — two Germans and an Italian.

Siegfried Reiter, 44, of Munich, told reporters that all the three climbers might have been swept away by avalanches sometime between Oct. 17 and 24.

Reiter was in camp one (5,800 metres or 19,024 feet) when the team leader, Wolfgang Weinzierl, 39, and Peter Wauer, 22, both from Munich, started their climb up the 7,893-metre (25,889-foot) Himalchuli. They were accompanied by an Italian Alpinist, Gunther Eisendle, 22, of Pferssch.



His Majesty King Hussein meets with members of the executive committee of the International Council of Military Sports (CISM) at the Royal Court on Thursday

King Hussein receives CISM participants

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court on Thursday members of the executive committee of the International Council for Military Sports (CISM) which concluded its second nine-day conference in Amman. The King received a CISM medal from the committee's chairman.

The King conferred upon the committee the Military Order of Merit of the Second Order. The meeting was attended by Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb who is also chairman of the Jordan Military Sports Federation.

Later on Thursday the CISM executive committee held a press conference at the Ajlun Hotel on the occasion of the end of the conference held in Amman and Aqaba. Speaking at the outset of the conference the CISM chairman General Jean Dugeut said that they were pleased and honoured by meeting King Hussein because the King is one of

the prominent world figures. "The King is a permanent friend of the council and we had a meeting with him in 1979 during the first conference of the CISM executive committee in Amman," Gen. Dugeut added. He added that the CISM took pride in the King because he is one of the heads of the council's friendly countries and because he supports the council's activities as they contribute to strengthening ties and friendship among peoples of the world.

Gen. Dugeut also reviewed the CISM future plans and projects pointing out that the council aims at strengthening ties among countries.

The press conference was attended by the CISM deputy chairman and general secretary as well as members of the Jordan Military Sports Federation. Jordan has been member of the CISM since 1968 and has taken part in 25 world military championships of various games.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Charity kart race to be held

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Automobile Club of Jordan will organise a special kart race on Friday, Nov. 21, to raise money for charity. The race will start at 3:00 p.m. at the Automobile Club's headquarters. Her Majesty Queen Noor will patronise the race and will distribute the awards. All proceeds from the race will be donated to the Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped.

Brazilian leads Tour of Chile

CURICO, Chile (R) — Brazil's Wanderley Magalhaes surged into the lead of the Tour of Chile international cycle road race with a dramatic victory in the ninth of the race's 12 stages on Thursday. Magalhaes sprinted away from the pack with only 500 metres remaining of the 84-kilometre stage between the towns of Talca and Curico, crossing the finishing line narrowly ahead of Spain's Juan Alonso Calleja and local rider Manuel Valenzuela.

U.S. judge refuses to bar chess team

MORRISTOWN, New Jersey (AP) — A judge refused to bar the U.S. Chess Federation from sending a team to a world championship being held in the United Arab Emirates, which excludes Israelis. New Jersey superior court judge Arnold Stein said he personally admired the plaintiff's cause, adding, "they're trying to fight the good fight." But he said it was not his duty to further that cause. Three Jewish federation members sought in the action to keep the organisation's team and delegation from attending next month's 1986 Olympiad.

WBC suspends South Africa

RENO, Nevada (AP) — The World Boxing Association voted decisively to suspend South Africa from its organisation until the country abandons its policy of racial apartheid. The 30-18 vote Thursday followed impassioned speeches by boxing promoters Don King and Butch Lewis in favour of the action and equally strong pleas by South African association members asking that its membership be retained.

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TODAY SPANISH TRADE MISSION

The Commercial Office of the Spanish Embassy has the honour to inform the public about the visit of the Spanish trade mission dealing with automotive, industrial and agricultural equipment spare parts to Amman. The visit will be on the first and the second of November.

Invitations are extended to all interested companies to meet with the delegation at the Holiday Inn Hotel, Al-Liwan Hall TODAY from 10:00 - 14:00 and 17:00 - 19:00.

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CARAKON AT THE STREET
(Arabic)

Performances 1.40, 6.40, 8.40, 10.40



Cinema RAINBOW

MISCHIEF

Performances 1.15, 6.40, 8.40, 10.30



Cinema OPERA

TAIS-TOI QUAND TUPARLES

Performances 3.30, 6.15, 8.30, 10.30



Cinema PLAZA

MELODIES

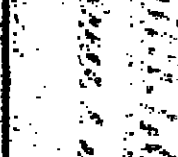
Performances 3.30, 6.40, 8.30, 10.30



Cinema RAGHADAN

FEAR CITY

Performances 12.15, 3.40, 5.40, 8.45



LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.3995/4005	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3885/90	Canadian dollars
	2.0675/95	West German marks
	2.3365/80	Dutch guilders
	1.7140/60	Swiss francs
	42.90/43.00	Belgian francs
	6.7450/7550	French francs
	1428/1430	Italian lire
	163.90/164.00	Japanese yen
	7.0400/0500	Swedish crowns
	7.5400/5500	Norwegian crowns
	7.7800/7900	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	399.50/400.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed higher, boosted by the Bank of Japan's 1/2 point discount rate cut to three per cent. Firmer oil prices following Saudi Arabia's replacement of Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani with Sheikh Hisham Nazer as oil minister helped.

By 1530 Friday the FTSE 100 index was 13.3 higher at 1,629.1, having touched 1,630.2 Friday morning when it crossed the 1,630 level for the first time in around seven weeks.

Dealers said the discount rate cut by Japan helped lift sterling, and appears to have taken recent upward pressure off 11 per cent U.K. clearing bank base rates. The move could form a basis for shares to move ahead in the short term, they added.

Oil shares helped propel the market higher as some crude deliveries registered gains of up to \$1 a barrel. Dealers said they will be watching for the OPEC meeting due to start early in November for signs of a change in Saudi policy.

Some operators think Saudi Arabia might try to send crude prices higher by cutting down its own share of OPEC production. But they added any vacuum caused by lower Saudi production could be filled by a slow increase by other members.

Committee proposes new system to disburse profits

AMMAN (J.T.) — A special committee in charge of drawing up a new companies' law has proposed a new system to distribute profits to shareholders of public shareholding companies.

Under the proposed scheme, the date that counts for profit entitlement would not be Dec. 31 as it is customary now, but the date of the general assembly's meeting of a company and its approval to disburse dividends within 15 days.

Shareholders approve merger between AFC, moneychanger

AMMAN (J.T.) — The merger of the Arab Finance Company (AFC) (Jordan) and moneychangers Halim Salifit and Sons Co. has been approved by an extraordinary AFC general assembly meeting held in Amman Thursday.

The general assembly also empowered the AFC's board of directors to go ahead with merger procedures. Dr. Khalil Al Salem, AFC board chairman presided over the meeting which was attended by Mr. Radi Ibrahim, comptroller of companies at the Ministry of Industry and Trade and by nearly 85 per cent of the shareholders.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade had earlier approved the merger and formed a committee to oversee the required arrangements.

Under the merger agreement, Halim Salifit and Sons Co. acquired 51 per cent of the AFC capital by buying 1,010 million

shares originally owned by a holding company of Al Saudi Banque, based in Saudi Arabia.

The transaction which took place at the Amman Chamber of Commerce on Sept. 3, authorised Halim Salifit and Sons Co. to transform itself into an investment bank in accordance with recent government decisions. The company bought each share from the Saudi firm at the rate of JD 1,450, about 35 per cent more than the market value of the share.

In August, the government ruled that moneychangers could become banks and obtain a licence if they become investment banks with at least JD 6 million in capital.

Despite the sale of its shares in the AFC, the Saudi firm said it would continue to cooperate with Jordanian financial institutions "because it has full confidence in the Jordanian economy and its future."

Yarmouk University gets loan

AMMAN (Petra) — Yarmouk University has signed a JD 1 million loan contract with the Islamic Development Bank backed by a Jordanian government guarantee.

The loan will be used to purchase computers, furniture and other supplies and laboratory apparatus and equipment required for workshops.

The contract was signed here Thursday by Minister of Finance Dr. Hanna Odeh and Dr. Mohammad Hamdan on behalf of Yarmouk University and Mr. Mousa Shihadeh, general manager of the bank.

U.S., Japan coordinate foreign exchange policies

TOKYO (R) — The United States and Japan Friday affirmed their willingness to cooperate on tackling world foreign exchange rate imbalances, smoothing out recent tiffs over the volatile yen-dollar rate and taking the market by surprise.

U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker and Japan Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, in a joint statement released in Tokyo, said: "The exchange rate realignment, achieved between the yen and the dollar since the Plaza agreement is now broadly consistent with present underlying (economic) fundamentals."

The news helped knock the dollar three yen higher to over 164 yen, after it closed in Tokyo Friday at 161.45.

The United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France agreed at the New York Plaza meeting in September, 1985, to lower the overvalued dollar, which has since lost over 40 per cent against the yen.

Mr. Miyazawa told reporters that the statement meant the yen would now rise no further and that the United States would consider joint intervention to stabilise the currency market.

The surprise statement appeared to be a coordinated move by the world's two most financially powerful nations to help each other sort out the economic and political problems they both face due to the severe exchange movements and because of Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States.

Washington and Tokyo have been at loggerheads for months over the best economic strategy to follow to bring trade between the two countries more into line. Japan has maintained that a further rise of the yen would cripple its industry without having any major impact on reducing its huge trade surplus, which climbed to a record \$9.8 billion in September, nearly double a year ago.

The United States, though, has insisted that its own trade deficit is unacceptably large: It has repeatedly said that something had to be done to correct it, either greater domestic economic demand and more imports by Japan or a still higher yen.

Japan took the final step to solve the impasse Friday by slashing its interest rates to three per cent.

Industrialist laments inability to subdue Jordanian importers

By Samir Ghawi
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Despite failure to emerge as an influential market force to overpower the strong dominance of Jordanian importers, the industrial sector will continue to rank high as a major employer and a hard currency earner, according to a prominent industrialist.

Mr. Zaid Sha'shaa, deputy president of the Amman Chamber of Industry, said at a dinner hosted by the Philadelphia Lions Club at Jerusalem Hotel/Franel Wednesday evening that the government's drive to protect local industries from foreign competition should be accelerated and intensified.

Praising the government for its initiative and stressing the wide satisfaction and relief among industrialists over the measures, Mr. Sha'shaa urged the government to enact specific legislation to back and protect local production so that the industrial sector would feel more secure against any shift in policy under future governments.

"Governments have always argued in favour of Jordanian importers because thousands of them, 'and others,' earn a living from foreign trade," Mr. Sha'shaa noted.

He reviewed many negative aspects hindering the industrial process and elaborated specifically on industrial investment, technology, export markets and planning.

Industrial investment:

Criticising what he described as "undisciplined industrialisation" — citing turmoil in clothing, juice, detergent and shoe industries as

examples — Mr. Sha'shaa said many investments were based on personal convictions which were borne either through observations of others' "successful" experiences or through utilising a bargain opportunity "which, of course, did not glitter to a single prospector."

As a result of the scramble during and in the aftermath of the boom years of the 70s, Mr. Sha'shaa added, efforts should be exerted now to regroup and reorganise the strewn industrial sector.

Technology:

The lecturer described the machinery in science industries, such as juice and plastics, as weak, not reflecting modern technology. He pointed out that a vacuum should always come first and that buying new equipment is not an end in itself.

Urging an open channel of technology exchanges with concerned parties, Mr. Sha'shaa called on about 600 intellectuals holding doctorate degrees at the University of Jordan and other institutions "to get out of the warmth of campuses to the chill of reality in the fields."

The industrialist hoped that the Royal Scientific Society and other organisations would direct their research to help in more practical

ways the local production efforts and the industrial sector as a whole.

Export markets:

Mr. Sha'shaa emphasised this area by warning that many Jordanian products are losing export markets because alternate goods had been developed in other countries in the region. He feared that low prices, good quality and production volume, would pose a threat to Jordanian industrial competitiveness in the long term.

"Export financing, working capital financing for industries are far below expectations and need greater attention," Mr. Sha'shaa said. He praised the role of the Industrial Development Bank in helping to initiate or support various projects but, he added, much more was still needed — especially from other financial institutions.

Planning:

"Incentives remain by far the most influential strategy that can be adopted to stimulate any economy," Mr. Sha'shaa said. However, he added that costs for electricity and water (despite being lowered recently) were still high and that transportation fees were a major hindrance to the industries.

He noted that only Aqaba wharf crossing quay dues amount to JD 5,700 a tonne and that Aqaba-Amman transportation "is a tragedy" while shipment charges from Italy to Amman cost \$5.5 a tonne, even less, in containers.

On custom duties, the guest speaker expressed dissatisfaction over imbalanced and unfair tariffs and called for a reevaluation of

custom duties to reflect increased benefits to the industrial sector.

On labour costs, Mr. Sha'shaa dismissed that Third World countries offered a better climate of low labour costs. He pointed out that computers and high technologies had minimised costs for the West and, as an example, labour cost per hour in West Germany is much lower than it is in Jordan.

He highlighted the need for effective industrial management and conceded that it is very difficult for an Arab manager to admit that there can be a better manager than himself.

Warning against implementing feasibility studies literally, Mr. Sha'shaa stressed that the social structure is still Asha'ery (tribal) and that this element is an important factor that should be taken into consideration.

In other comments on industrialisation in Jordan, the lecturer who holds big interests in many industrial concerns said that the Amman Chamber of Industry (ACI) is only a consultative entity that reports to the Ministry of Industry and Trade and that, aside from this role, the ACI is powerless to engage in a more effective functions.

In addition, he denounced some negative aspects of the Amman Financial Market and called for strengthening the element of trust in trading, and to refrain from spread of rumours to manipulate share prices.

In conclusion, Mr. Sha'shaa reiterated the need to curb the activities of importers, recalling that a few days ago he was extremely shocked to see in Jabal Al Ashrafiah a shop highlighting its product of "locally made and imported coffins."

Saudi technocrat, poet replaces Yamani

MANAMA (Agencies) — The man who wrested the oil portfolio from Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani is a published poet, dedicated technocrat and avid football fan who once studied at the same school with actor Omar Sharif and His Majesty King Hussein.

Born in the Red Sea port city of Jeddah 54 years ago, Planning Minister Hisham Nazer obtained a master's degree in international relations from the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA).

Sheikh Nazer's friends describe him as a combination of Western sophistication and bedouin guile, a commoner who became a close associate of King Fahd and Crown Prince Abdullah.

Sheikh Yamani was fired on Thursday, and Sheikh Nazer — once Sheikh Yamani's deputy — was named acting oil minister. Industry officials said Sheikh Nazer was likely to work to maintain the kingdom's share of world oil markets.

"Nazer attended the Victoria College (in Egypt) at the same time as King Hussein and Omar Sharif, but we don't know for certain if they were classmates,"

said one Saudi businessman, who is a friend of Sheikh Nazer.

Sheikh Nazer's repertoire of published poems ranges from love lyrics to descriptions on moon-fit, palm-shaded deserts.

He was a striker on the soccer team of Victoria College, a preparatory school, and remains an avid soccer fan and regular jogger, said the businessman, who spoke on condition his name not be used. "From the onset of his career, Sheikh Nazer developed an addiction to oil jobs," he added.

Sheikh Nazer began his government career with the directorate general for oil and minerals, which in 1960 became the ministry of petroleum.

In recent years as planning minister, he has worked closely with King Fahd in preparing and executing the kingdom's five-year economic development plans. The backbone of the kingdom's economy is oil.

Another friend of Sheikh Nazer, who spoke on condition of anonymity, described the minister as "a diligent researcher with a flair for meticulous planning."

During 1958, Sheikh Nazer

took time away from the oil directorate to travel to Venezuela for an oil training programme. A year later, Sheikh Nazer was Saudi Arabia's representative at the signing of the agreement that created the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

In 1960 he was named director general of the ministry of petroleum and, two years later, was appointed the ministry's deputy governor under Sheikh Yamani.

Sheikh Nazer has been president of the kingdom's Central Planning Organisation since 1968, when he also was given the planning ministry portfolio.

As planning minister, Sheikh Nazer was instrumental in developing the kingdom's industrial infrastructure following the 1973 oil boom. He also was active in organising foreign joint ventures in Saudi Arabia's petrochemical and petroleum industries.

He held key jobs with the state-owned oil company, Petromin, and Saudia, the kingdom's airline.

Known for his advocacy of resource conservation, Sheikh Nazer is expected to commit himself to the king's policy of getting Saudi Arabia's proper share of world markets at prices well above the current average of \$13 to \$15 a barrel.

Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, who was replaced by Sheikh Nazer, was for millions the embodiment of Arab oil power — the chief architect of the dramatic changes in the world's economic balance caused by the big price rises of the 1970s.

Appointed in 1962, shortly after the creation of OPEC, he burst into international prominence when he masterminded the 1973 Arab oil embargo which sent prices soaring to previously unheard-of levels.

But 12 years later it was his and his country's determination to defend a share of the world oil market against non-OPEC producers which brought prices crashing down by half in the space of three months.

He believed oil prices should rise to give sellers a fair return and discourage profligate consumption, but gently.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's new moon finds it advisable to use particular care in any ventures with which you are preoccupied. Look and think twice before getting into new projects.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be more wise in handling your responsibilities and get good results. Show that you don't take your mate for granted.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A quarrel between you and an opinionated partner could bring only big trouble, so postpone any meetings.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study your duties and be sure to handle them in a very controlled and wise manner. Don't argue with anyone.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You know exactly how to put across some fine talent you possess, but wait a day or so.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A big argument could occur at home if you take the bait where some vindictive family tie is concerned.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Much care in motion is vital today. Avoid possible accidents and don't be sarcastic with associates.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take no risks where money or property is concerned. An advisor is not apt to be up to par today.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A day when you feel that nothing can stop you from gaining a cherished aim, but don't be demanding.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try not to worry over a secret anxiety since there is nothing that can be done now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Steer clear of a friend who is upset and looking for a whipping boy. Show that you are poised and calm.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be wise and say little. Plan duties wisely and then do them one by one and handle them precisely.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Others are pressuring you to get into activities that you are not sure of, so take under advisement and study them.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those stubborn young persons who has the ability to carry through with some project that he, or she, likes, but is sure not to listen to the views of others. A good education is needed here in order to gain more wisdom so that success is assured.

THE Daily Crossword by James E. Hirsch, Jr.

ACROSS

1. Notorious
5. River of Kansas
9. Indonesian island
14. Mail letters
15. Philippine outfit
16. Horse — (Western)
17. Aspergion
18. Reputation
19. Horse laugh?
20. — carriage (see 54 D)
22. Columbus' home town
23. That
24. Netherlands town
26. Ocean abbr.
27. "The — Mouth" (Guinness film)
30. Antiviral
31. Fever drug
32. Post's fathers
36. Conary or O'Casey
38. Felt news
40. "The —" (play)
41. Johnny's job
42. Follows
43. Genset
45. Used dish
46. Time zone abbr.
48. OMAF section
50. Whimsy part
51. Young group
52. Drama show
53. Asian capital
54. Relations
56. Ocean waves
61. — (the)
62. Lab leader
63. Smashed house
64. Whimsy again
65. Fly high
66. Down town
67. Capital
68. Capital on
69. City

DOWN

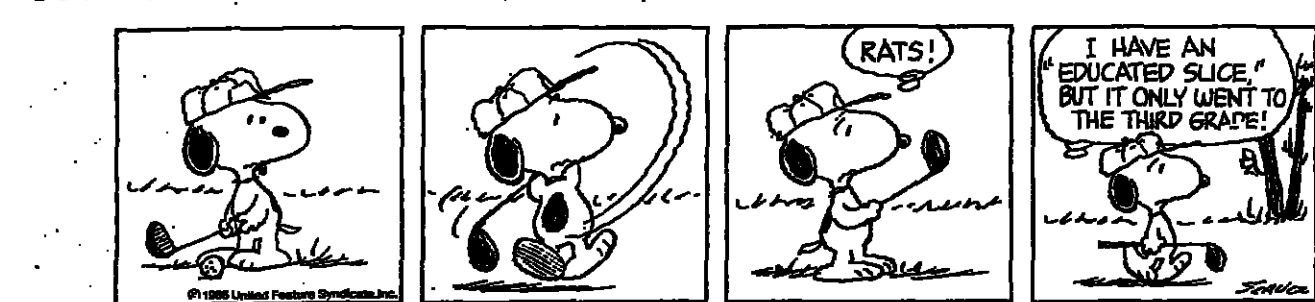
2. Incentive
3. To a horse
4. President
6. Judgment
7. Soap plants
8. Thick fabric
10. Money players
11. Great regrowth
12. Fence
13. Fencing foil
14. Cal. redfish
16. Verminator
18. Tail —
19. Holiday times
21. Ass
22. Leftover dish
23. Dairy item
24. Bellow
25. — Harry
26. Hippocampus
27. Span
28. Kind of exam
29. Wave location
30. Method: abbr.
31. Posing place
32. Animal as winds
33. Son of Ham
34. Kind of salad
35. Anesthetic
36. Early US
37. Diplomat
38. Domingo for one
39. Opera part
40. Old theme song
41. Vehicle
42. Memory
43. Author Bellow
44. Tactful

Yesterday's Puzzle Solver:

123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930313233343536373839404142434445464748495051525354555657585960616263646566676869707172737475767778798081828384858687888990919293949596979899100

Answers: 1. Notorious 2. Incentive 3. To a horse 4. President 5. River of Kansas 6. Judgment 7. Soap plants 8. Thick fabric 9. Indonesian island 10. Money players 11. Great regrowth 12. Fence 13. Fencing foil 14. Cal. redfish 15. Philippine outfit 16. Horse — (Western) 17. Aspergion 18. Reputation 19. Horse laugh? 20. — carriage (see 54 D) 21. Ass 22. Leftover dish 23. Dairy item 24. Bellow 25. — Harry 26. Hippocampus 27. Span 28. Kind of exam 29. Wave location 30. Method: abbr. 31. Posing place 32. Animal as winds 33. Son of Ham 34. Kind of salad 35. Anesthetic 36. Early US 37. Diplomat 38. Domingo for one 39. Opera part 40. Old theme song 41. Vehicle 42. Memory 43. Author Bellow 44. Tactful

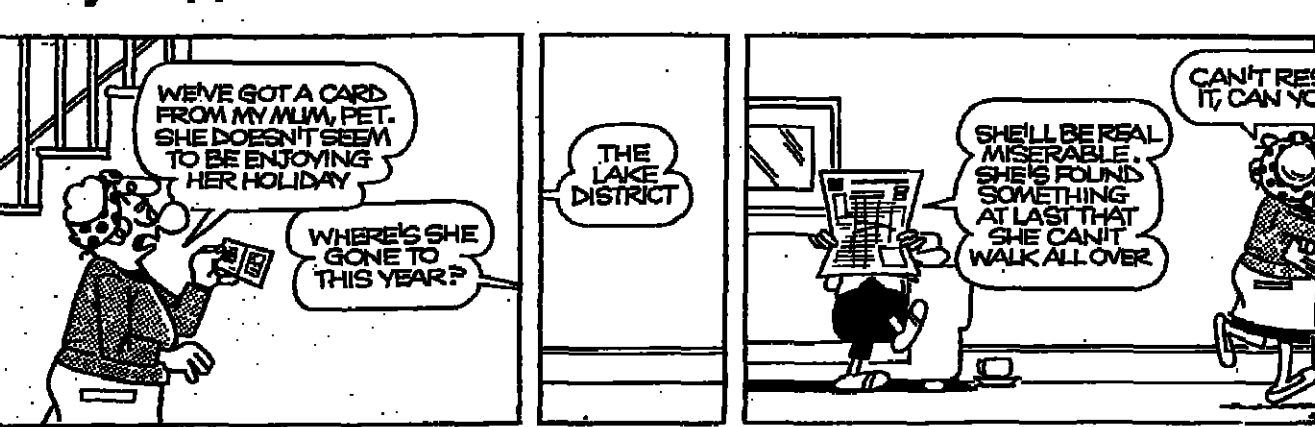
Peanuts



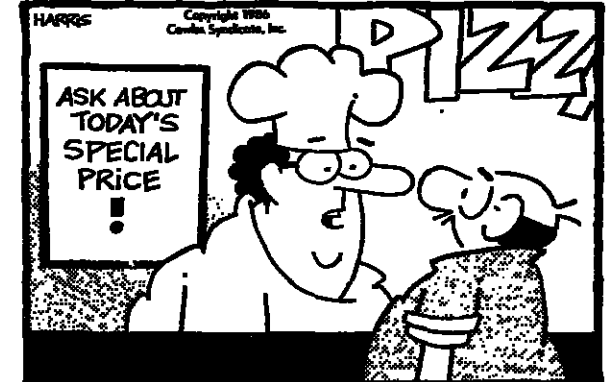
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF



"Buy half a pizza at the full price and get the other half free!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INARG

DYADD

YOBUE

HIMSUL

Answer: WAS THE " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: KHAKI ABBEY JOUJUN SLEIGH

Answer: An abbot is the only person who can talk about himself this way — BEHIND HIS OWN BACK

Ramos urges insurgency dispute to be tackled behind closed doors Enrile calls for solidarity with Aquino

MANILA (Agencies) — Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos said Friday the Philippine government was wasting energy in a public wrangle over ways of tackling the Communist rebellion and should discuss the differences behind closed doors.

"Perhaps some of these debates should take place... in private," he said in a television interview made available to reporters before screening Saturday. "We have spent our energy wrangling with each other."

Gen. Ramos' statements appeared to be an indirect rebuff to Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who has been making a series of speeches attacking the government's handling of the 17-year-old rebellion.

President Corason Aquino, who came to power after Gen. Ramos and Mr. Enrile led a civilian-backed military revolt against Ferdinand Marcos in February, has not publicly responded to the defence minister's comments.

"We are all part of a team. After a position is made or a consensus reached, then it would be time to inform the public about it," Gen. Ramos said.

Mr. Enrile has demanded tough military action against the Communist rebels and expressed impatience with Mrs. Aquino's attempts to negotiate a ceasefire.

Gen. Ramos, who has declined to comment on press reports that he has emerged as a mediator in the government rift, described Mrs. Aquino, Mr. Enrile and himself as the country's chain of command which he said should always remain intact.

"What is needed is togetherness, not separation. Otherwise, even if there were no problems to contend with, and certainly there are, it may just collapse because we have not done enough," Gen. Ramos said.

Asked about the possibility of a military coup, he replied: "We do not have that tradition in this country... The military leadership turned over the reins of government to President Aquino."

Gen. Ramos said: "We have made our position very clear. We consider ourselves squarely in the centre of society. Our main concern is the protection of our people. And regardless of what constitution, that is the role of the military."

Mr. Enrile on Friday urged

solidarity with President Aquino, the target of his outspoken criticism.

"We shouldn't fight the president because she is our president," said Mr. Enrile, whose criticism of official policy have threatened to spark a government crisis.

He also said in his speech to a civic group that he has "scaled down my public speaking engagements so as not to become a controversial figure."

Mr. Enrile's criticism of Mrs. Aquino's handling of the Communist insurgency and his questioning of her mandate to govern had brought complaints — and declarations of support for the president — from the United States.

The New York Times reported Thursday that American diplomats in Manila had conveyed to Mr. Enrile the government's unhappiness over his criticism of Mrs. Aquino.

"I don't think the president of the United States, no matter how powerful he is, would want to involve himself in purely internal affairs of the Philippines," Mr. Enrile said. "That would mean a lot of things for this country and our people."

Mr. Enrile went on to say he objects to an anti-nuclear

provision in the draft constitution, saying it could endanger national security and render American military bases here obsolete.

"The time may come when our neighbours could develop a military, nuclear capability," he said.

He refused to say whether he would oppose the constitution when it comes up for ratification in a plebiscite expected by late January.

Meanwhile a member of President Aquino's own family Thursday suggested, for the first time, that Mr. Enrile should quit if he continues to attack her government.

But just hours after Mrs. Aquino's brother-in-law, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, made his comments Gen. Ramos, said Mr. Enrile, the president and himself "must always stay together."

At a pro-Aquino rally attended by 10,000 people despite the rain, her brother-in-law challenged Mr. Enrile, who has been attacking not only the policies of the government but its legitimacy.

"Butz" Aquino said Mr. Enrile's "daily tirades are destabilising the government. If he cannot go with the policies of President Aquino he should resign."

Seoul police crush campus revolt

SEOUL (R) — South Korean riot police using helicopters, tear gas and water cannon Friday crushed a campus revolt, arresting nearly 1,200 student radicals who had held them at bay for three days with rocks and petrol bombs.

At least 70 protesters were injured, according to witnesses, in the biggest single round-up of students in South Korea's history. The Education Ministry later threatened to suspend classes at any university wracked by future unrest.

Protesting students who seized five buildings at Konkuk University in eastern Seoul on Tuesday held out for 67 hours before an assault force of 7,000 riot police ended resistance in the thick, acrid fog from thousands of tear gas canisters.

Police arrested 1,185 students, 394 of them women, who joined 262 detained earlier in the revolt against President Chun Doo Hwan.

The radicals, accused by the government of being Communist sympathisers, piled furniture in stairways and set fires to delay the police advance, withdrawing to rooftops to rain rocks and petrol bombs on the massed ranks below.

After the 90-minute battle, in which fire gutted two buildings and others were badly damaged, witnesses watching police take out the injured counted 30 suffering from serious burns.

Witnesses saw policemen force students to kneel. The students were then beaten with wooden clubs before being herded into police vans, the witnesses said.

As the Konkuk revolt moved towards its climax students tried to enter the campus in hopes of averting violence but were turned away by police.

After the battle, as arrested students were being driven off in vans, a small group of relatives and fellow students stoned two police buses and forced one to a momentary halt.

They were dispersed by a fresh volley of tear gas.

As the smoke cleared at Konkuk government officials, denouncing what they called a plague of leftist ideology on the nation's campuses, closed a university in the western city of Incheon that was itself occupied by students several times in recent weeks.

"We will suspend classes at other universities if they are troubled with disturbances, particularly by sympathisers of North Korea," said Education Ministry official said.

State prosecutors say many will face charges under the national security law, which punishes all activities favouring the Communist North with stern penalties and, in some cases, with death.

The protesters at Konkuk demanded national reunification and echoed North Korea's propaganda attacks against the South.

On Thursday night, officials at 45 universities across the country, armed with a government order, searched their schools for caches of petrol bombs and "seditious" leaflets.

New Greek cabinet sworn in after reshuffle

ATHENS (R) — A new Socialist cabinet took office in Greece Friday after Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu sacked four ministers in a reshuffle Thursday night.

The changes followed the poor showing of Mr. Papandreu's ruling Pasok Party in municipal elections earlier this month when it lost the key cities of Athens, Salonika and Piraeus to the main opposition conservative New Democracy (ND) Party.

Diplomat said Mr. Papandreu, who won a second four-year term in general elections last year, wanted to reverse flagging public confidence in his rule.

By sacking Labour Minister Evangelos Vassilopoulos, who had been unpopular with trade unions, Mr. Papandreu also made a conciliatory gesture to the Communist Party of Greece, the diplomats said.

Withdrawal of Communist support in the runoffs of local elections was regarded as one of the main causes for Pasok's losses. The Communists had strongly criticised the government's two-year austerity programme introduced last year which included a virtual freeze on wages.

Mr. Papandreu said he would continue with the programme but admitted that his government had failed to explain it adequately to the public and he has trimmed his

cabinet from 48 to 36 hoping to improve efficiency, diplomats said.

He also sacked Commerce Minister George Katsifaras, Industry Minister Maroos Natsinas and Transport Minister George Papadimitriou.

The new ministers are Labour Minister Kostas Papanayotou, Commerce Minister Vassilis Sarantidis, Industry Minister Anastasios Peponis and Transport Minister Kostas Bantounas.

New Democracy leader Constantine Mitsotakis dismissed the reshuffle as a "fiasco" and said: "The once all-powerful prime minister now does not have even the essential margins for an impressive reshuffle. The Pasok government, without any will, is marching unavoidably towards its dissolution and fall."

Mr. Mitsotakis said he was not immediately calling for general elections because Mr. Papandreu's party still enjoyed a majority of 160 compared with ND's 110 in the national parliament.

But he believed that Mr. Papandreu's government would not survive its full term until 1989.

Diplomats said Mr. Papandreu faced a new challenge in dealing with the future of American military bases in Greece which are due to close down when an agreement expires in 1988.

BBC strikes back at government criticism

LONDON (AP) — The British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) was at the centre of a political storm Friday after the Conservative Party said its TV coverage of the U.S. bombing of Libya was inaccurate and imbalanced.

Press comment was sharply divided on the issue but the BBC was swift to defend itself after the detailed accusation Thursday by Norman Tebbit, chairman of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's party.

BBC Director-General Alasdair Milne said in a statement Thursday night that the complaint could be interpreted as an attempt to intimidate the corporation in the months before a general election — which must be held by mid-1988.

"The BBC can and will answer the accusations in this complaint," said Mr. Milne. "There is, however, the genuine worry that the complaint and the manner of its delivery could suggest that the Conservative Party is attempting to intimidate the BBC."

5 rebels formally accused of attempt on Pinochet

SANTIAGO (R) — Five alleged left-wing guerrillas arrested last week were charged with the attempted murder of President Augusto Pinochet and the death of five of his bodyguards, a military court spokesman said.

The five men were being accused under the 1984 anti-terrorist laws and could be sentenced to death if found guilty. Gen. Pinochet escaped virtually unharmed when left-wing guerrillas ambushed his motorcade as he was returning to Santiago from his weekend retreat on Sept. 7.

But five of his bodyguards were killed and 11 others injured when the guerrillas opened fire with automatic rifles, machine-guns and rockets.

The attempt, the first the 70-year-old general had suffered since seizing power in the 1973 coup, was claimed by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) guerrilla group, suspected of being the armed-wing of the banned Communist Party.

Announcing their arrest last week, the government said the men had admitted to taking part in the ambush, although the FPMR denied they were members of the group.

planes from the 1950s era. But there is an increasing possibility of a military confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua because of the infusion of \$100 million in U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan contra rebels, and both American and Honduran leaders feel there is a need to improve Honduras' air defences, the official said.

Honduras cannot match the Nicaraguan Sandinista forces on the ground, the official said. The Hondurans have a 17,500-man army, while the Nicaraguans have 70,000 regular troops and 60,000 reserves. Therefore, the quickest way to beef up Honduras' defences is to build up its airforce.

The official said that the United States has offered Honduras either the American-built F-53 fighter or the Israeli-built Kfir fighter as replacements for the Super Mystere. Israel had modified the French-built Kfir planes and used them in the 1973 Middle East war.

The official stressed that Honduras had made no choice yet and was only being briefed on the two planes.

Honduras has begun to play a larger role in supporting the contras, who have been operating from Honduras' southern provinces. Because of that, Honduran military leaders have been pressing the United States for additional aid and for more sophisticated planes.

Meanwhile the United States has offered Honduras a more advanced jet fighter to upgrade its aging air defences, a U.S. official said Thursday night.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said, however, that completion of such a deal depends on financing, availability of the fighter planes and training of Honduran pilots.

Honduras now relies upon 12 French super Mystere B-2 fighter

COLUMN

British MP tells about mediocrity dispute

TEL AVIV (AP) — A prominent visiting British legislator has revealed a long-held anecdote about a change of power between Israel's leaders. Sir Julian Amery's story, carried in the daily Jerusalem Post, focused on a conversation with Israel's famous old man, David Ben-Gurion, a day after Ben-Gurion's political faction was defeated in Israel's 1965 general elections. Sir Julian visited Ben-Gurion. "Why do you think it happened?" a surprised Ben-Gurion asked the former British cabinet minister. "You must see it in perspective. In democracies, there is time for heroes. When it passes — as with Churchill and De Gaulle — the people want mediocrity," the Briton replied. Ben-Gurion, seemingly pleased, went the same evening to speak to a party gathering. The next day, Sir Julian met Golda Meir, then foreign minister and a leader of the party faction that took over from Ben-Gurion's allies. She greeted him with: "It is very good of you to see a mediocrity like me."

Death of official prematurely announced

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — The announced death of an ex-colleague prompted several stirring eulogies in the senate — and some red faces. The man was still alive. At the start of the day's session, Sen. Luis Salim of the Peronist Party announced the death of fellow Peronist Luis Cruz, the former senator and governor of the northern province of Tucuman. Several senators who knew Cruz were visibly moved by the report, and after Salim spoke of Cruz' virtues other legislators took the floor to deliver similar eulogies. However, according to the government-run news agency Telam, Salim was called hours later by Cruz' son, who was receiving condolence telegrams. The son told Salim that Cruz was alive and undergoing treatment in a Buenos Aires hospital, Telam reported.

Vatican speaks against homosexuality

VATICAN CITY (R) — The Vatican, in its first major statement on homosexuality for 10 years, has said homosexuals should be taught their sexual practices were morally unacceptable to the Roman Catholic Church. The church's position has been relayed to all Catholic bishops by the congregation for the doctrine of the faith, the Vatican department which oversees the orthodoxy of doctrine. The 12-page document, written by the congregation's prefect, Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, and approved by Pope John Paul, followed recent Vatican disciplinary actions against two churchmen in the United States who were accused of lax attitudes towards homosexuality.

Prisoner escapes in garbage can

TITUSVILLE, Florida (AP) — A jail inmate awaiting sentencing on burglary charges escaped by covering himself with kitchen slop in a trash can, which was carried outside by another inmate, authorities say. Ricky Dingle, 22, who had been working in the Brevard County jail kitchen, remained on the loose, police said. "He was last seen in the kitchen... right when the trash was going out," said Sheriff's Department spokeswoman Joan Heller. A "trust" inmate, one who is allowed more freedom in return for good behaviour, apparently carried a large garbage container with Dingle inside to a trash bin outside the jail fence where garbage trucks can reach it. "Of course, he denies knowing there was a 140-pound (63-kilo) man in the garbage can," Ms. Heller said. Dingle's jail uniform was found in the bin.

Robbery gang arrested inside prison

MANILA (R) — An armed gang has been arrested inside the Philippines National Penitentiary for sticking up banks while out on "good behaviour" leaves. Police said they arrested 14 convicts at the prison, including eight convicted murderers. Three guards were also arrested for being part of the robbery ring from the prison in Muntinlupa.

India pays tribute to Indira Gandhi

NEW DELHI, India (Agencies) — Indians hailed late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as a martyr Friday on the second anniversary of her assassination. Thousands of Sikhs in Punjab, meanwhile, extolled her Sikh killers as martyrs.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, wearing a bullet-proof vest, led a memorial service for his slain mother, while Sikh militants held an anti-government rally in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar.

More than 10,000 people thronged the Golden Temple, Sikhism's holiest shrine, and paid homage to her two assassins as champions of their warrior religion.

Mrs. Gandhi was slain two years ago by two Sikh guards in her New Delhi garden. One of them, Beant Singh, was killed at the scene by commandos. The other, Satwant Singh, has been convicted and sentenced to death along with two alleged co-conspirators.

The government contends they plotted the murder to avenge the army attack on the Golden Temple in June 1984. It was ordered by Mrs. Gandhi to root out heavily armed Sikh extremists. More than 1,200 people were killed.

Security forces were on full alert in Amritsar and other parts of Sikh-dominated Punjab state after intelligence agencies have warned that Sikh extremists might launch attacks.

Police blocked all roads leading to Malloya, the village of one of the assassins planned to lay the cornerstone of a shrine to be named after the dead slayer, Beant Singh.

Chandigarh Police Superintendent R.K. Niyogi told reporters that about 1,000 police had cut off the nine roads leading to the village in the city's western suburbs.

Thousands of militant Sikhs led by Beant Singh's widow attended the Golden Temple rally. The widow, Bimal Khalsa, and other radicals delivered fiery anti-government speeches.

Bimal Khalsa faces a charge of murder for leading a rampage inside the holiest Sikh shrine last June in which a temple guard was

separated to death and shrine property was damaged.

Last year, too, Sikh extremists held a "martyrs' rally" in the Golden Temple to mark the assassination. Since then, security forces have wrested control of the shrine from separatists who proclaimed "Khalistan," or an independent Sikh homeland.

The government declared Friday as the "National Rededication Day." In peace marches and youth rallies across the country, participants pledged to rededicate themselves to national unity.

A trans-India peace march was flagged off from the 17th-century bumbled sandstone Red Fort in Old Delhi. The march will end in Calcutta on Nov. 19, Mrs. Gandhi's birthday.

In the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, more than 600 workers of Mr. Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) party staged a peace march through the streets.

Authorities made unprecedented security arrangements for Mr. Gandhi at his two public appearances Friday morning. Security personnel combed the area for explosives and sharpshooters were positioned at strategic vantage points.

On Oct. 2, a Sikh tried to kill the 42-year-old prime minister during a memorial service marking the birthday of Mohandas K. Gandhi, the father of Indian independence.

Bokassa to stand trial again

BANGUI (R) — Former Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic is to stand trial again for murder and embezzlement for which he was sentenced to death in his absence, President Andre Kolingba announced Friday.

Kolingba told a rally that Bokassa returned from exile last week with the aim of plunging into chaos the country he ruled from 1966 to 1979 and where he was crowned emperor in 1977.

Kolingba said that under Central African Republic law the case against Bokassa would be reopened.

Bokassa, 65, returned unexpectedly from exile in France eight days ago and was promptly arrested at Bangui airport. He was sentenced to death in absentia in 1980 for crimes ranging from assassinations to concealing corpses, killing children and embezzling state funds and goods.

Bokassa, once a soldier in the French army, was overthrown by a French-backed coup in 1979. Addressing the rally in a stadium in Bangui, the Central African Republic capital, Kolingba said legal proceedings against Bokassa would take place "within a reasonable time."

He said Bokassa's return to the land-locked former French colony had posed "numerous problems" and he accused the former ruler of plunging the country into bankruptcy and social chaos.

Kolingba said he would not be allowed to harm the nation again. Bokassa was picked up by security forces as he arrived in Bangui aboard a scheduled Air Afrique flight from Rome.

Official asks for special prosecutor in Challenger 'cover-up'

WASHINGTON (AP) — A former space agency budget analyst has asked Attorney General Edwin Meese to consider appointing a special prosecutor in what he says was a high-level cover-up in the fatal launch of the space shuttle Challenger and the subsequent investigation.

The request was contained in a letter Thursday from Richard C. Cook, who formerly worked for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Cook wrote that it appears "crimes may have been committed by high government officials in covering up the reasons NASA did not launch Challenger on Jan. 26, 1986, and did launch over the objections of contractor engineers on Jan. 28, 1986."

He suggested in a recent magazine article and in a news conference Thursday that White House eagerness to have the shuttle in space when President Ronald Reagan delivered his state of the union speech may have created pressure to launch.

"We can't prove a crime was committed, we don't have subpoena power," said Robert Bowman, president of the Institute for Space and Security Studies, which sponsored Cook's press conference. "People who can get to the bottom of this ought to try and do it."

Bowman's group opposes the Reagan administration's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), known familiarly as "Star Wars."

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
1985 Tribune Media Service, Inc.

TEST YOUR PLAY

East West vulnerable. West deals.

<p>NORTH</p> <p>♠ 7</p> <p>♥ 7</p> <p>♦ QJ74</p> <p>♣ AQ8762</p>	<p>EAST</p> <p>♠ J108542</p> <p>♥ K</p> <p>♦ 104</p> <p>♣ AQ109</p> <p>♠ 95</p>
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SOUTH

♠ A93

♥ A653

♦ K3

♣ J1043

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1♥	Pass
1♦	3♦	Pass	3NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠.

Here's a chance for you to test your dummy play. Cover up the East and West hands and decide how you would play three no trump after a heart lead. You hold up the ace twice and win the third round as West discards a low spade. How do you continue?

Your partner's jump to three clubs was preemptive. Even if you expect the club suit to provide six tricks, your decision to bid three no trump is a trifle aggressive. You can count eight tricks, but your chances of a ninth before the opponents get